REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,063.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Special Arrangements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The steam-ship "SOCOTRA," 1,247 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. E. Withers, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves Nozapatam	4
„ Vingoria	13	„ Pondicherry	25
„ Carwar	14	„ Madras	27
„ Mangalore	15	„ Musulipatam	28
„ Cannanore	16	„ Coconada	29
„ Tellicherry	16	„ Vizagapatam	30
„ Calicut	17	„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Beypore	17	„ Gopalipore	31
„ Cochin	Jan. 1875.		
„ Alleppy	18	„ False Point	1
„ Tuticorin	20	Arrives at CALCUTTA	3
„ Colombo	21		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Aleheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

P. & O. Notice will be issued on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchangeable Cargo and Passengers at Bushir, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BUSHEER, 728 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

December 1874.		December 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	11	Leave BUSHEER	20
„ Kurrachee	15	„ Mahomerah	20
„ Guadur	16	„ Fao	20
„ Muscat	18	„ Bushire	Jan 1
„ Jask	19	„ Linga	6
„ Bunder Abbas	20	„ Bunder Abbas	8
„ Linga	22	„ Jask	9
„ Bushire	24	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	26	„ Guadur	12
„ Mahomerah	26	„ Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSHEER	27	Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. BUSHEER, 728 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 11th December 1874, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR COAST.

THE well-known and Fast Sailing New Steamer PEHLWAN, Commander Court, will leave on TUESDAY, the 8th December, at 5 P.M., for un-enumerated Ports :—Burney, Butmarhiri, Jaytapore, Malwan, Vingorla, and Goa (Panjim).

For Passage or Freight apply to the Undersigned at his Office, Bazar G to Street No. 99, a the house of HOWJEE ROOCHUND DARBAR, opposite to Manockchand Lukhmeechund, and also at his other Office at Burcan Ghullee, out of Fort.

RAMDASS KHAIPAR.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	24	9
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14-10
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Wines.

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"PERSIA," to sail on FRIDAY, 1st January 1875.
"AUSTRALIA," to sail about the end of January 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th February 1875.
"ASIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"ASSYRIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 11th November 1874.

FOR LIVERPOOL OR LONDON. VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 20th December.)

THE well-known and favourite Steam-ship STRATHCLYDE, 1,361 tons, Captain C. W. P——, will be despatched as above. She has very superior accommodation for first class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in 20 days. She is fitted with ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage are :—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£90

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1874.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave on 27th December.)

THE splendid s.s. J. C. STEVENSON, 2,087 Tons, 1,200 H. P., effective, is well-known as a Green's line to Calcutta and has made some of the quickest passages between that Port and London. The Cabins have large accommodation and appointments of this Steamship are unequalled, make her the most desirable passenger ship of the season. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of passage, are—

1st Class to Suez	Rs. 300
Do. Malta	„ 400
Do. Liverpool	„ 900

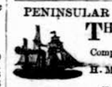
exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers will be despatched with H. M.'s Mails as follows :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
S.S. BARODA	1,74	400	Dec.	14th to Suez, &c.
S.S. GWALIOR	2,725	450	„	21st to Southampton.
S.S. NIZAM	2,725	450	„	28th to Suez, &c.
S.S. HYDASPES	2,984	450	Jan.	4th to Southampton.
S.S. KASHGAR	2,699	450	„	11th to Suez, &c.
S.S. LOMBARDY	2,723	450	„	18th to Southampton.

Passengers to Malta, Gibraltar, and Southampton are only booked once a fortnight, and the Steamers proceed direct via the Suez Canal.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th December 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 15th Dec. 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

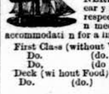
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. TANJORE, 2,245 tons and 400 H. P., Captain E. J. Baker, will be despatched as above, carrying mails, and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which must be filed in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 12th Dec 1874.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st December 1874.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, MARSEILLES, & LIVERPOOL.



THE first-class powerful Steamers BOROWDALE, 1,528 Tons, and KENDALE, 1,250 Tons, will leave positively early next week for Marseilles and Liverpool respectively, taking Passengers for the above named Ports. Both Steamers have splendid accommodation for a limited number.

First Class (without Wines) to Liverpool		£40
Do.	(do.) to Suez	£25
Do.	(do.) to Marseilles	£35
Deck (without Food) to Aden		Rs. 15
Do.	(do.) to Suez	Rs. 50

Apply to

McCULLOCH, BROWNE & Co.

No. 2, Hornby Row.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Buoys :—

Fares from Bombay to	Oorun.	Hog Island	Oolwa.	Bower or Sandy.	Dhurrumtur.	Thull.	Ailbag.	Rewdunda.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	2 8	3 0	4 0
2nd Class	0 12	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 8
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 8
Horses	2 0	2 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	2 8	3 0	5 0
Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	5 8	5 0	8 0
Bullocks	2 0	3 0	3 0	2 0	4 0	1 8	2 0	4 0
Dogs	0 3	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 4	0 2	0 3	0 4

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 8 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 9-30 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Ailbag Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 P.M. daily, and returning leaves Reodunda at 5 A.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

	Fares.		Fares.
1st Class	Rs. 5 0	Horses	Rs. 4 0
2nd „	„ 3 0	Carriages	„ 6 0
3rd „	„ 1 8	Dogs	„ 0 6

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTOOBDEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street,
Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO., 40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, dhoties, T cloth, madapollams, satinets, lastings, purrees, &c., &c.

8 Cases paper cuttlery, 3 cases cuttlery, 1 case glazed paper of different colour, 5 cases wax vesta matches, 2 cases buttons, 2 bales woollen cloth.

On account and risk of Cowasjee Jhunjeebhoy—

5 Cases gilt Tumblers.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1874.

MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDIES FOR CONSUMPTION, WASTING, AND INDIGESTION.

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCEATINE,

As attested by reports from Medical Men who have made the subjects their special study. The lives of Consumptive Persons are prolonged, the appetite, strength, and weight are increased, digestion promoted, and the general condition of the body improved.

Sold in Bottles by the Manufacturers,

SAVORY AND MOORE,
143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W.,

And Retail of all other Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World, who also supply SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA, Specific for Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.

COLT'S NEW GOVERNMENT ARMY REVOLVER,

as recently adopted for the United States Cavalry, takes the .450 central fire service Boxer Cartridge. It equals a rifle in range and in accuracy of fire, and is unequalled for durability of construction. It can be easily loaded and unloaded when dark, and can be carried with perfect safety when loaded. It far surpasses in efficiency and quality of make the numerous cheap pistols of various make which now flood the market.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket, shoots hard and straight

COLT'S DERINGER REVOLVER,

for personal and house defence, fires a larger ball than any other Revolver of the same weight and size.

To be had through any respectable Gunmaker or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.
14, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARD.

ed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, so exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address)

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

LEA AND PERRINS CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and 15th, and BOMBAY on the 5th and 20th of every month.

THE first-class Passenger Steamer POLLUCE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H. P., will be despatched from CARWAR for TRIESTE, on the 20th December.

The Steamer MEMFI, 2,680 Tons, 250 H.P., to leave BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 5th January next, has good accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers at £40 to TRIESTE.

The First-class Passenger Steamer CASTORE, 2,700 Tons, 250 H.P., will be despatched from BOMBAY for TRIESTE on the 20th January next, and has splendid accommodation for First and Second-class Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE-MONEY PER POLLUCE & CASTORE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£19-0
To Port Said	£33 6	£23 0	£14-8
To Suez	£32 8	£22 0	£13-7

No Cargo will be received on board after Sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 7th Dec. 1874.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.—Mr. MACKINTOSH BALFOUR resumes charge this day of the Office of Secretary and Treasurer,

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Deputy Secretary.

Bombay, 7th December 1874.

ATTENTION.—MESSRS. CUNHA and FARIA in thanking the public of the Bombay Presidency, beg to announce that they have COMMENCED their MUSICAL PROFESSION and will superintend personally over a selected band (of any number whatever) for BALLS, PARTIES, THEATRES, &c.

Apply at Messrs. PETER & SONS, Coach-builders, Churney Road, No. 3, and Messrs. J. F. DE ROZARIO & Co., Kalbadevie Road, No. 36.

PALE CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

FIRST QUALITY,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS.

Cash.	Credit.
Rs. 9-0 Per dozen Quarts	Rs. 10-8
„ 6-0 Per dozen Pints	„ 7-0

Apply to

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),

NOTICE is hereby given, that one SHAW DEWJEE GOKALDAS has lately contracted to PURCHASE from ENSHAW BAIE, widow of the late BYROOSUNG SOOBADAS, a dwelling-house, standing on the Fazindaree land or ground assessed under assessment No. 61, and situated without the Fort of Bombay, Parel Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the public road, on the west by the house of Parsee Sorabjee Patell, on the north by the property of Fazindar Jan Joseph Press, and on the south by the property of Manock Soolban Nalbund. If any person have any claim, right by way, inheritance or mortgage should brought same to the notice of Purchaser's Attorney Messrs. Rimlington, Hore, and Langley within 14 days, otherwise the she or they will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed.—Dated this 8th day of December 1874.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY, LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Trustee of Bombay Life Fund :
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY.
W. LOUDON, Esq.

The Company's Bombay Bankers :
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

The Company's Solicitors in Bombay :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Medical Referee in Bombay :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.
Auditor of the Bombay Branch :
THOMAS LIDBETTER, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE WORLD POLICIES :
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID) FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

The following comparative statement will show, *if anything can show*, the triumph in which "Positive" is held by the public, and at the same time the progress the Company has made in the short space of two years. The annual premium income by the end of the year is expected to reach 60 lacs.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS *of the* "POSITIVE."

During the last financial year, as compared with that effected by some other Companies.

Names of Office.	How long established.	Number of Polices.	Amount assured.	New Premiums.
			£	£
Mutual	40 Years	249	150,140	4,639
Queen	17 „	504	177,389	5,787
Universal	15 „	203	100,027	7,916
Provident Clerks	34 „	964	200,900	6,088
Metropolitan	39 „	225	202,760	6,269
Provident	29 „	378	214,196	7,078
Alliance	50 „	311	245,675	7,831
Commercial Union	12 „	401	279,923	9,314
London and Lancashire	12 „	651	307,700	8,859
North British	38 „	684	316,933	10,129
Law Life	51 „	252	346,795	12,255
Scottish Equitable	13 „	547	366,479	11,353
Positive	2 „	931	502,125	24,015

Considering the Security given to Policy-holders together with the great advantages offered to the assured ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE POSITIVE ALONE, no one taking out a Positive Policy need harbour the remotest doubt of their money being safely secured.

Some of the advantages of assuring in the Positive are as under :—

1st.—All Policies are absolutely indisputable, and no restriction on foreign residence or travel is imposed.

2nd.—To meet all claims under Policies, specific Trust Funds are created, by the accumulation in India, in the name of the Official Trustee, of all net premiums paid on each Assurance; be-sides which, 20 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the Company is similarly invested in Consols in England in the names of the Central Trustees. The Trust Deeds are open to inspection by intending Assurers at any Office of the Company.

3rd.—Investments must be made, in Government Securities, of such accumulated funds, which can be used for no purpose except payment of Policies.

4th.—Premiums are at Whole World Rates, and are payable for a limited term only, instead of continuing a burthen throughout life.

5th.—Positive Notes, or paid-up Policies in the form of Promissory Notes payable to bearer, or, if preferred, to the executor or administrator of the Assured, are issued for a proportionate part of the amount insured upon each payment of premium being made, that is to say, if the Assured chooses to pay up by 20 annual payments the Positive Promissory Notes will be a thirtieth part of the amount insured.

6th.—Such Positive Notes owned lapse, although no further premiums be paid; and are virtually paid-up Policies.

7th.—A minimum surrender value of 40 per cent. of premium paid is fixed at the time of effecting the Insurance; with an option to the Insured of borrowing such 40 per cent. from the Company on easy terms, at any time.

WHOLE WORLD RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.	10 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.	15 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	91 1 4	49 14 8	36 6 0	20
25	98 9 0	54 0 8	39 8 0	25
30	106 12 8	58 12 0	43 1 4	30
35	116 2 8	64 2 0	47 2 8	35
40	126 10 0	70 4 0	51 15 4	40
45	137 5 4	77 4 0	57 9 4	45
50	151 6 8	85 5 4	64 7 4	50
55	166 4 8	93 7 4	73 11 4	55
60	184 6 8	108 15 4	86 10 8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.	25 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.	30 PREMIUMS. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	
20	29 12 8	25 15 4	23 8 8	20
25	32 6 8	28 5 4	25 12 0	25
30	35 7 4	31 1 4	28 5 8	30
35	39 0 8	34 6 8	31 10 0	35
40	43 4 0	38 4 0	35 11 4	40
45	48 6 8	43 10 0	41 0 8	45
50	55 2 0	50 8 0	48 5 4	50
55	61 8 0	60 6 8	58 12 8	55
60	78 0 8	74 12 8	73 13 4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see Prospectus Tables B. and C., pages 24 to 27.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 A.M., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 P.M.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS. On and after this date the CASH OFFICE of this Bank will be CLOSED at 3 P.M. instead of 3½ P.M.

Bombay, 8th December 1874.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—The COMMITTEE of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have been requested by a number of Merchants, European and Native, to CALL a PUBLIC MEETING in the Rooms of the Chamber to discuss the questions of the RAILWAY CARTING ARRANGEMENTS, TERMINAL CHARGES, and STATION ACCOMMODATION.

In accordance with this request, a Public Meeting will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee.
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, 7th December 1874.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SECOND CALL of Rs. 25 per SHARE of the above Company has been made PAYABLE at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before 9th January 1875. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Sums due in respect of the above Call not paid on or before the aforesaid date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

No. 1, Nesbit Lane, 5th December 1874.

PROSPECTUS OF THE GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE.

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF RAILWAY SERVANTS IN INDIA.

25,000 TICKETS AT Rs. 2 EACH.

Rs. 25,000 to be given away in Prizes, and the balance to be invested in Guaranteed Railway Shares, for the benefit of those Railway employees who belong to the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.

101 PRIZES.

1 Prize of Rs.	8,000	4 Prizes of Rs.	100
1 „ „	3,000	6 „ „	75
7 „ „	1,000	10 „ „	50
4 „ „	500	11 „ „	40
4 „ „	250	11 „ „	30
5 „ „	200	14 „ „	20
4 „ „	150	20 „ „	10

Due Notice will be given of the Drawing, which will take place at Allahabad, as soon as all the Tickets are disposed of. Tickets can be obtained from any of the Members of the Executive Council, the Branch Secretaries of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India or, the General Secretary.

F. T. ATKINS,
10, Canning Road, Allahabad.

N. B.—Applicants for Tickets will please write their address plain so as to prevent mistakes.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THERE will be PRACTICE by MEMBERS of the GUN CLUB at COLABA, TO-DAY at 3-30 P.M., sharp time.

CHOICE PLANTS and SHRUBS, healthy and well matured in Pots. Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 per dozen. Apply to "FLORA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an honest and intelligent Portuguese SERVANT who thoroughly understands English and is willing to travel. Apply 103, Esplanade Hotel

WANTED, a GOVERNESS in a Catholic Family, a short distance from Bombay. Apply by Letter to A., Care of COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

TABLE LINEN.

GERMAN MISSION WEAVING ESTABLISHMENT, MANGALORE.

TABLE CLOTHS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

			Bleached.		*Unbleached.*
6 ft. by 6	each	Rs.	5 2	Rs.	4 8
6 ft. by 8	„	„	7 2	„	6 8
7 ft. by 7	„	„	6 10	„	6 0
7 ft. by 9	„	„	8 8	„	7 12
7 ft. by 10	„	„	9 6	„	8 10
7 ft. by 10½	„	„	9 12	„	9 0
7 ft. by 12	„	„	11 0	„	10 4
8 ft. by 8½	„	„	8 10	„	8 0
8 ft. by 10	„	„	10 12	„	11 0
8 ft. by 15	„	„	16 0	„	15 0
10 ft. by 10	„	„	13 4	„	12 8

DIAMOND PATTERN.

6 ft. by 6	each	Rs.	4 0	Rs.	3 8
6½ ft. by 6½	„	„	4 12	„	4 4
6 ft. by 8	„	„	5 4	„	4 10
6 ft. by 9	„	„	6 0	„	5 4
7½ ft. by 7½	„	„	5 12	„	5 0
7½ ft. by 9	„	„	6 12	„	6 0
7½ ft. by 10	„	„	7 8	„	6 10
7½ ft. by 12	„	„	8 12	„	8 0
7½ ft. by 13	„	„	9 6	„	8 12

TABLE NAPKINS.

DAMASK PATTERN.

20 in. by 20 per doz.		Rs.	5 0	Rs.	4 8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING 7TH DECEMBER 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market this morning again opened dull, probable sales 12,000, imports 5,000 bales. In New York, Mid Uplands on the spot has declined to 14¼ cents. and "futures" are also ⅛ per lb. lower.

Last week's American figures as given in Reuter's closing telegram on Saturday, delivered this morning, show such a wide discrepancy from the totals of their daily reports, that we give the corrected comparison.

	1874.	1873.	1872.
Week's receipts	1,68,000	170,000	141,000
Exports to U. K.	104,000	74,000	42,000
Do. Continent	32,000	21,000	34,000
Stocks at the Ports	593,000	481,000	465,000
Saturdays' receipts	31,000	26,000	16,000
Exports to U. K.	2,000	8,000	.....
Total rect. since 1st Sept.	1,473,000	1,192,000	1,363,000
Exports to U. K.	570,000	397,000	354,000

Rupee Paper in London on Saturday was quoted the same as on Thursday last. Oriental, and Chartered Bank, shares show a decline of 10s. and Mercantile Bank an advance of 10s. per share on the week. The weekly statement of the Bank of France exhibits an increase in coin of £375,000, the notes in circulation having increased at the same time £1,375,000. Consols this morning are unaltered at 91⅞; French Rentes 90¼, Bar Silver 57½ per oz.

The weekly statement of the New Bank of Bombay to the 5th instant shows the following changes during the week :—

Government Balance at H. O	Dec.	10,02,451
Do. do. Branches	Inc.	1,98,655
Deposits	Inc.	10,56,243
Government Securities	Dec.	2,56,115
Loans	Inc.	13,50,319
Bills Discounted	Inc.	5,23 757
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	72,884
Do. Balance H. O.	Dec.	12,91,895

The reduction in the Government Balance, and the corresponding increase in Deposits is owing probably to Council drafts; but the alterations in the Assets would apparently indicate an increased demand for money. Comparatively, the position of the Bank is still strong, the proportion of cash to Liabilities being fully 55 per cent., but the total cash balance is moderate for the begining of the busy season, especially when the small amount of Government Securities held by the Bank over and above the Reserve Fund is taken into account.

STERLING EXCHANGE to day has shown a hardening tendency, and although only a moderate amount of paper is offering, rate for ready bills are 1/32d to 1/16d higher than on Saturday. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is 10 7/32d.	per rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	Is. 10¾d.	,,
Credits do.	Is. 10 15/16d.	,,
Documents do.	Is. 11d.	,,

On Calcutta, demand bills have been sold at ¼ discount, 60 days' sight may be quoted at ⅜ to 11/16 discount. In Government Paper no business is reported and rates are unaltered.

THE SHARE Market generally has been very quiet at Saturday's values, the only exception being in Spining shares, some few of which have been operated in at a slight advance.

COTTON continues very dull, and owing to the depressing advices from Liverpool, combined with the advance in freights and exchange, prices for some descriptions have given way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. About 500 candies of Dholera 1872-73 crop have been bought at Rs. 145, and New Hinguughaut rather inferior in quality at Rs. 208 per candy, New Omrawuttee and Ginned Broach do not give way in price, although still fully 1/8d. per lb. over Liverpool arrived quotations.

FREIGHTS are firmer again to-day, and speculators are now asking £2-8 9 to £2-10 for ready steamers. Only small lots are being engaged at these rates, however the general impression being that the supply of tonnage for for this month's shipment is likely to prove in excess of requirements, The charter of the steamer "Rosario" fixed to arrive for Liverpool, has been cancelled at a loss to the charterers of 6s. 13d. per ton, and she is now in the birth for Marseilles.

January loading has been done to-day at £2-11-3; February is quoted nominally at £2-12 6 per ton.

IN PIECE GOODS there is nothing new to report. The demand is quiet, and importers are still willing sellers of most descriptions at the reduced rates current.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 5th December, compared with the statement issued on 28th November :—

LIABILITIES.	28th Nov. Rs.	5th Dec. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	50,00,000	
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	10,00,000	
Do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share	12,45,375	
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share	2,48,850	
Do. do. paid to account of 4th call of Rs. 125 per share	12,50,625	
	87,21,925	87,21,850
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	15,50,000	15,50,000
Government General Treasury Balance	54,05,242	44,12,791
Do. do. at Branches.	15,30,697	17,28,782
Other Deposits	1,23,85,982	1,34,12,225
Post Bills	4,052	18,315
Cash Credits, undrawn	7,97,312	7,44,281
	3,03,44,615	3,06,11,447
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	28,20,392	25,64,477
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion and Merchandise	13,48,755	13,57,600
Loans, on Security of do. do.	25,97,333	39,47,550
Current Accounts, overdrawn	6,683	11,262
Bills Discounted	1,10,33,228	1,15,56,985
Stamps	5,330	9,206
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,06,775	
Amount applied in reduction of ,,	1,15,000	
	3,91,775	3,91,775
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,48,870	2,75,466
Cash and Currency Notes	1,17,24,771	1,05,00,876
	3,03,44,615	3,06,11,447

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The appearance of the Money Market continues one of extreme ease. In the bazaar there has certainly been some talk of the shroffs calling in loans, but dealers seem well in funds, and collections are coming in freely. In European quarters the same symptoms are seen, and the Bank of Bengal's business is becoming very restricted; the public demand for accommodation continues most trifling, although by this time of year trade is or ought to be in its fullest operation. The statement of the present week shows a small increase in the Bills Discounted, counterbalanced, however, by rather a greater decrease in the advances against Government paper. The cash stands 2 lakhs higher than it did last week, although there has been a further draft on the Bank, by Government, to the extent of upwards of 31 lakhs. This would appear to have been in shape of Council Bills, looking at the state of the Private Deposits, which have gone up 29 lakhs, and no better comment on the depressed state of trade here could be given than pointing out the continuing ease in the money market, in face of the very large withdrawal of the Government Balance, which has now reached a point from which further inroads would be exigeant. Their balances all over India are low, and the idea must consequently arise—will the remainder of the Loan authorized early in the year be placed on the market? There is no rumour to that effect at present but it is a contingency that should be kept in view.

The import of Silver, from outside of India, is not unlikely to go on during present cold weather, notwithstanding the dulness of trade. The price of the Metal in England has declined to 57½ per oz., costing about 1-10½ to lay down here. This sudden fall in England may possibly have occurred in connection with some of the operations of the German Government, whose stocks of Silver have had a deranging influence on Exchange, and caused in it greater uncertainty even than is proverbial now for more than a year, when their first exchange operation startled the Indian Mercantile public. During the earlier months of this year, when Silver got almost into a famine position, and would have been paid for dearly, none came out, but now again supplies are being poured in. About 30 lakhs is leaving the mint this week, and in a day or two it is likely that Reuter will tell us nearly an equal amount has been despatched from Southampton to-day. The amounts are not alarming, looking at the value of Indian export trade, but no one knows what importance they may assume, and even at the amounts stated they are of much more importance than an equal influx of Council Bills, which merely lead to a replacement of Silver already existing in the country. They are an actual addition to stocks, and to a certain extent must have on silver the effect that an increase of the stock of any thing has on that particular commodity.

There is now a large business going on in piece goods, and the consumption demand all over the country is very good indeed, better than it has been for years, but it has come too late to place the business on a satisfactory footing for importers as yet, and prices are gradually giving way. Arrivals have been considerable, and the weakness of the Manchester market induces sales, even by the more important houses, who would have the power of holding if they considered it judicious to do so. The demand is consequently freely met, and the prognostications of some months ago, that the cold weather would bring about a large trade, though at low prices, are now being verified by the result. The state of business now is, however, one important step towards bringing the market into a healthy state, and caution in future shipments would likely meet with its reward.

On exports no such cheering remarks can be made. Exporters are making a stand against paying the high prices demanded for *Jute*, and the consequence is a large proportion of the crop is now finding its way to market, all, and the quantity being shipped is very small indeed. *Cotton* has become quite a dead letter in the shipping lists, and will be mostly used in native looms and in the new local Spinning Mills. There have been no further sales of *Tea*, but a considerable quantity is advertized for next Wednesday.

The *Indigo* Sales have at last commenced, but are going off with indifferent spirit, the principal operators apparently finding prices higher than their orders admit of, although only about 10 rupees above the average of last year, and the crop well under 90,000 maunds.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has now lost the great strength which lately so unaccountably distinguished it, and after opening with renewed vigour at a fresh advance to 1-10½ for Bank Bills at 6 months' sight, at which business was done, has now flattened down at nearly all the Banks to a rather timid quotation of 1-10¼, and to-day there have been sales of Document Bills at 1-10 13/16. The business of this week has been on a much smaller scale than for some mails past, and the rate closes at its flattest, consequent no doubt on the strong reaction shown in the sale of yesterday's Council Bills in London. Quotations this afternoon were as under.

Bank Bills, on demand,	1-10¼
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight,	1-1 ⅛
Bank Bills, 6 ,, ,,	1 10⅜ to possibly 11/16
Credits and Clean House Paper, 6 months' sight	1-10⅜
Document Bills, 6 months' sight,	1-10 13/16 to ⅞

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market has been very flat with plenty of sellers and very few buyers; and if it were not that money keeps so easy, it looks as if there would be some considerable pressure to get out of stock, not that there is any change in the confident views entertained regarding the majority of the concerns and projects floating on this market, but merely that they have lately been increasing at rather a rapid rate, and spare capital is now pretty fully used up in them. Allowing sufficient time for their absorption, it will probably be found that present range of values is by no means too high and in case of not a few undertakings there may yet be room for improvement to a greater or less extent.

Government Paper was very depressed in the beginning of the week and the four per cents were sold as low as 102 if not even lower. There is an improved feeling to-day attributable to the fall in Sterling Exchange and prices close stronger :

4 per cents.	102¾ to ⅞
4½ do.	105¼ to ½
5 do.	109 to ¼

The quotations are telegraphed weak from London excepting for the last which are stronger :—

4 per cents.	94⅞
4½ ,, ,,	96
5½ ,,	101

Bank Shares are rather inactive, and the sales in Bengalis have been at from 1,435 to 1,437½ but a good number have been taken at the price. Nationals have brought 117½, and Upper Indias 125.

Tea Shares have been a little more looked after to-day, but previously they were very dull. A demand has sprung up for Dehings and sellers are not to be met with under 70 at which advance a small transaction has taken place; yesterday they were sold at 68. Singells are lower than last week with sales at 132, but the old price of 135 has been given for time. East Indias are not easy to place, but Durrungs, after becoming very flat, are again saleable at 86. Kallacherras have been in some demand, resulting in sales at from 128 up to 131, and Punkabareez, after going at from 105 to 106, are again wanted at about 108. Kunchunpores have sold at 87 and 88, also an improvement, but there is very little life in the other stocks in the list.

Spinning Mill Shares have become rather inactive, and Bornagores yesterday went back to 147, but are to-day called 148 to 149. Fort Gloster contributories are unchanged at 11 premium, and Oriental Jute at 15 premium. Bourealis have been sold at 116, but are now quoted slightly lower.

Budge Budge and Goosery are steady at previous prices, and Howrah Jute maintain the 5 premium lately reached.

Coal Shares again inactive, but there have been dealings in Bengal at 1,415, in New Beerbhooms at 111, and in Ranegunge at 114.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE JESSIE MORRIS, 818 tons, Captain Henry Owen, will sail to-day in ballast for Bassein.

H. M. S. DAPHNE, 1,081 tons, Captain C. E. Foot, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trincomalee, (November 24th), calling at Galle and Colombo.

THE SHIP MOSSY ROSE, 1,337 tons, Captain A. O. Carter, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (August 19th), with a cargo of 1,798 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP VENI, 996 tons, Captain T. Larsen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sunderland (August 1st), with a cargo of 1,381 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers.

THE B I S N, Co.'s s.s. EUPHRATES, 500 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, (November 21st), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. E. Walljee, and 3 deck passengers.

THE P and O Co's s.s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain James Avern, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Sub Lieut C E Harrison. For different ports.—One hundred and fifty deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s s.s. BUSHIRE, 538 tons, Captain J Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Sir W Merewether, Vetery. Surg. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Summers, Mr. Meeke, and 42 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co.'s s.s. ARCOT, 1,132 tons, Captain J A Sharp, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr. Landall, Mr. C. W. Higgins, Lieut. F S Chapman, Lieut. St. Main, two native soldiers of 34th Regt. N. I, one European Soldier of 49th Foot, and 67 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. GWALIOR, 1,727 tons, Captain N. W. Haselwood, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Aden and Suez, (November 22nd), with English Mail and the following cargo : 268 packages beads, 1 case metal, 693 packages cotton piece goods, 2 cases thread, 125 bales twist, 11 cases umbrellas, 7 cases boots, 2 cases saffron, 12 cases provisions, 2 packages padlocks, 2 cases false pearls, 25 packages raisin, 12 packages bhyasbole, 24 packages gum, 1 bag coffee, 10 boxes spiece, 462 packages merchandize, and some packages for transhipment.

THE S.S. CANARA, 1,229 tons, Captain Alex. Irvine, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (November 3rd) calling at Port Said, Suez and Aden, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mrs. Beatty, Miss Sara, Mrs. Span and infant, Miss Susan Brown, Miss Hawes, Mrs Brown and child, Miss Brown, Mr. Murrie, Revd. W. Brown, Revd. J. Shillidy, Captain R. Rawlinson, Revd. and Mrs. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. St. Coleman and two children, Captain and Mrs. Marriott and infant, Revd. and Mrs. T. B. Wiocartney, Revd. and Mrs. Stuart and two children, Mr. Mathew Morton, Mr. J. Coleman, Mr A. Hamilton, Capt. Japp, Mr. W. Lloyd, Miss Jones, Mr. J. W. Dwyer, Mr. F. W. Old, two natives, and two Ayahs.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Vaeni (s)	Larson	Sunderland, Aug 1.
	H. M. S. Daphne	Foot	Trincomale, Nov 24.
	Arcot (s)	Sharp	Calcutta, Nov 12.
	Bushire (s)	Smith	Bussorah, Nov 18.
*	Euphrates (s)	Nailer	Zanzibar, Nov 21.
	Canara (s)	Irvine	London, Nov 3.
	Mount Rose (s)	Carter	Cardiff, Aug 19.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Malwa (s)	Tomlin	Southampton.
	Penang (s)	Avern	K. Coast & Kurrachee.

The barque Jessie Morris, Owen, to Bassein, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

Steamer Gwalior, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.			
3	Assyria (s)	Hutcheson	Bombay, Nov 7.
	Bertha (s)	Low	London, Oct 12
	Arabia (s)	Lewis	Rangoon, Nov 29.
	Hydrabad	Holmwood	Liverpool, Aug 11.
	Thunderbolt	Goldsworthy	Liverpool, Aug 1.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.			
3	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.			
3	Conicliffe	.....	New Castle.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—DECEMBER 5.

Heathcote, Coducter, Bengal Ordnance Department, on sick leave, from Peshawar.
Williams, Surg Major, Madras 1st Regt L C, on furlough, from Secunderabad.
Millett, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave from Comraotte.
Tidy, Lieut, Bengal 54th Regt, on leave.

DECEMBER 6.

Nasciey, Pay Master, Bengal Rifle Brigade, on sick leave, from Umballa.
Lister, Sub-Lieut, Bengal Rifle Brigade, on furlough, from Umballa.
Davis, Lieut Col, Bombay Army, on leave, from Baroda.

DECEMBER 7.

Lamb, Ins Vet Surg, Bombay Vet Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Lawrinson, Lieut, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Marriott, Captain, Bengal Comr Dept, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 5.

Bedford, Lieut, Madras Royal Artillery, on duty, from St. Thomas' Mount.

DECEMBER 7.

Williams, Surg Major, Madras 1st Regt L C, on furlough, to England.
Scott, Colonel, Bombay——, on Retire, to England.
Scott, Lieut C I, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
West, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Spring, Captain, Bombay Royal Artillery, on leave, to Poona.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Dec. 3)

With the sanction of the Government of India the services of Surgn W P Warburton, M B, are placed at the disposal of the Raja of Kapurthala, as Medical officer to His Highness, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd June 1874.

Mr C L Tupper, Asst Settlement Officer, is posted to the Rohtak S ttlement.

The services of Mr B Ribbentrop, Depy Convr of Forests, 2nd grade, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, Dept of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Mr J R Drummond, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Lahore on the 27th Nov 1874.

Mr A R Duncan, Asst Comr, Multan, has obtained furlough for one year and ninety-five days from the 1st March 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay.

Mr F P Beache oft, Asst Comr Dalhousie, has obtained furlough for two years on medical certificate, from the 1st Feby 1875, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave.

The leave of absence on medical certificate granted to Mr H C T Robinson, Asst Comr, Derah Ghazi Khan, dated 12th Nov 1874, is extended to three months.

Mr J Goldney, Extra Asst Comr, Peshawar, is appointed to officiate as Cant Mag of Peshawar, in addition to his other duties as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 23rd Nov 1874.

Mr J A Anderson, Asst Comr, reported his arrival at Lahore on the 2nd Dec 1874.

The under-mentioned officers have been passed by the Special Committee of Examination :—

By the Higher Standard.

Asst Comrs. Mr D B Sinclair, in vernacular, Mr H A Anderson, with credit, and Lieutenant A Dec Rennick.

Extra Asst Comrs, Mr W B DeCourcy, (subject to further examination in Treasury work) and Mr W Pitcaithly.

By the Lower Standard.

Extra Asst Comr, Mr F Field,

Offg Extra Asst Comrs, Mr W A Harris, and Sardar Alamgir.

Capt J S Tait resumed charge of the Office of Asst Inspr-Genl, Railway Police, on the 17th Nov 1874.

The service s of Capt C E Hunter, Adjt of the Corps of Guides, are temporarily placed at the disp sal of the Civil Dept, for special duty.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Abbottabad Station Order, dated the 3rd Nov 1874,—consequent on Surgn T Moloney's departure for Rawalpindi, appointing Surgn-Maj J W Johnston, 4th Punjab Infantry, to the med cal charge of Hazara Mountain Battery, in addition to his other duties.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 2.)

Mr William Vansittart Graham Taylor, Mag and Colr of Pubna, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the 1st Dec.

Mr Philip Nolan is appointed to act as Mag and Colr of Pubna during the absence on leave of Mr Taylor, or until further orders.

The services of Lieut A P Thornton are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India, Military Dept.

Mr Lestock Reid Forbes, Actg Asst Comr, in charge of the Palamow Division of the Lohardugra district, is allowed leave for one month, with effect from the 9th Nov.

Capt Linley Blathwayt, Asst Comr, just returned from furlough, is posted to Hazareebagh.

In supersession of the orders of the 21st Nov, Mr William Dunbar Blyth, C S, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr in Beerbhoom.

Mr Harry Lee, who has been recently appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the district of Burdwan.

Mr Andrew George Wilson, Asst Comr, Hazareebagh, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Pachumba Division of that district.

Mr William Napier Campbell, Extra Asst Comr, in charge of the Pachumba Division of the Hazareebagh district, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr Henry Murray Tobin, C S, Asst Comr, Hazareebagh, is transferred to the district of Lohardugga.

Mr Alfred Augustus Wace, Actg Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, Patna, is appointed to have charge of the Tajpore Division of the Tirhoot district.

Mr Herbert Mosley, Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, on relief duty in Tirhoot, is appointed to be Joint-Mag and Depy Colr, of Patna.

Mr James Fortescue Harrison, Depy Mag and Depy Colr, just returned from leave, is appointed to have charge of the Sasseram division of the Shahabad district, is transferred to the Sudder Station of Chumparun.

In supersession of the orders of the 3rd Nov Mr Henry Gillon, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Narail division of the Jessore district.

Mr David Bird Allen, Asst Mag and Colr, on relief duty, is appointed to the Sudder Station of Tirhoot.

Mr Cecil Michael Wilfred Brett, who has been recently appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr, in the Rajshahye Division, and is posted to the district of Dinage, ore.

Mr Frederick Beatson Taylor, who has been recently appointed to be a member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Asst Mag and Colr in the Presidency Division, and is posted to the district of Nuddea.

Mr Frederick Wilcox is appointed to act in the Fourth Grade of Dist Supts of Police.

Mr Charles Armstrong Fisher is appointed to be an Asst Supt of Police in Jessore, from the date on which he might have been relieved by Mr Cornish.

Mr John Biscoe Birch is appointed to be an Asst Supt of Police in Pubna, from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr W J Kilby.

Mr Henry William John Bamber is appointed to act temporarily as Dist Supt of Police, Balasore.

Mr Charles Graves is appointed to be an Asst Supt of Police in Balasore from the date on which he may be relieved by Mr Bamber.

The following [Surgeons are appointed to do duty in the General Hospital, viz.—

Surgn Samuel Haslett Browne, Surgn Edward Mair, Surgn James Armstrong, Surgn Lewis Richard Dawson, Surgn John Catchick Shircore, Surgn George John Malcolm Smith, Surgn Horace Percy Veld, and Surgn John Campbell Fullerton.

Mr Wilfred Lascan Reily, M A., Inspr-General of Jails, is allowed leave for three we ks, in extension of the leave granted him under orders of the 5th inst.

Mr Stewart Douglas Jackson, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent of Monghyr, is allowed leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he might have availed himself of it in anticipation of sanction.

Mr H G C Clarke is appointed to act as an Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent in the Behar Agency during the absence on leave of Mr Jackson, or until further order.

Mr J S Gamble, B A, Asst Conservr of Forests, Third Grade, having completed three years' service, having passed the prescribed tests and having been reported to be fit to hold a division, is promoted to the Second Grade of the Asst Conservators of Forests, with effect from the 18th Nov 1874.

Capt F G Gidden, R A, Depy Controller of P W Accounts, Bengal, is rejoined the Central Office of Accounts, Bengal, on the 27th Nov 1874, before noon.

Mr J P Scotland, Asst Engr, second grade, passed the Colloquial examination in Hindustance on the 28th Nov.

It is hereby notified that the Eastern Bone Survey Division has been amalgamated with the Eastern Sone Divi-ion of the Sone Circle.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Dec. 5)

Capt G E Reade, Junior Asst Comr, Almora, privilege leave for one month and eight days, with effect from the 1st Dec 1874.

The Reverend J Stephenson, Chaplain of Mussoorie and Dehra Dun, six weeks' privilege leave, with effect from the 7th Dec 1874

Mr R S Aikman, Asst Mag and Colr, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved at the disposal of this Govt by the Govt of Bengal.

Surgn-Maj A H Hilson, Civil Surgn, Naini Tal, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 20th Dec 1874.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been p'eased to make the following appointments and postings :—

Mr J Laing, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, to Allahabad.

The Revd M Lomert, Offg Chaplain of Meerut, to officiate as Chaplain at Mussoorie during the absence on furlough on privilege leave of the Revd J Stephenson, or until further orders, on being relieved at Meerut by the Revd D P Williams.

Mr G J Laidman, Asst Mag and Colr, to Bareilly, on his return from furlough.

Mr W W G Cornwall to officiate as a Joint Mag and Depy Colr, 1st grade, and to be posted to Jaunpur, with effect from the date of taking charge.

Surgn R C Sanders to be a Civil Surgn, 2nd class, N W Provinces, with effect from the date when Surgn-Maj Garden became Civil Surgn, Mussooree.

Surgn A Wood, to officiate as a Civil Surgn, 2nd class, N W Provinces, and to be posted to Bijnor.

Mr J Ewart, to be Assistant to the Medical charge of the Lower Ganges Canal establishment at Narora, Bulandshahr district.

Surgn-maj W Graves, in medical charge Naini Tal Convalescent Depot, to be in civil medical charge of the station during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn-maj A H Hilson, or until further orders.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions :—

From 6th Oct 1874, the date on which Lieut-Col C T Hallett, Dist Supt of Police, retired from the service—

Lieut-Col G Swiney, Dist Supt of Police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade; Mr W C Thomas, Dist Supt of Police, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade; Mr E Berrill, Dist Supt of Police, from the 4th to the 3rd grade; Capt P E Wigens, Dist Supt of Police, from the 5th to the 4th grade.

Mr B Alone, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, to be Dist Supt of Police, 4th grade; Maj R Annesley, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade, but to remain to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Mainpuri.

Mr R J Whitten, Colr of Customs, Agra, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, vice Mr Parsons, promoted, with effect from the 19th Oct.

Mr E C Nunn, Colr of Customs, Jhansi, from the 4th to the 3rd grade, vice Mr Whitten, promoted.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Gover is pleased to direct the following transfers :—

Mr F T Mills, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Allahabad to Gorakhpur.

Mr G C Smyth, Offg Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Gorakhpur to Benares.

Mr S M Moens, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, from Allahabad to Saharanpur, at his own request.

Mr J H Twigg, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, from Bareilly to Shahjahanpur.

Mr G R C Williams, Offg Joint Mag and Depy Colr, from Meerut to Banda.

Seven months' leave on medical certificate, from 15th July 1874, is granted to Mr G J Joseph, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, and Dist Engr, Jalaun sub-division, of the Jhansi Provincial Division. This cancels Notification C dated 20th July last.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to Mr O Greig, Sub-Asst Conservator of Forests, Jaunsar divi-ion, with effect from the 1st Dec, 1874, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Under the orders of the Government of India, the undermentioned Asst Engrs, 2nd grade, passed students of the Cooper's Hill Civil Engineering College, appointed to the Irrigation Branch in Provincial Service, and posted to the divisions specified below, viz. :—

Mr M L Wilson, Northern Division, Ganges Canal.

Mr C Perrin, Aligah Division, Ganges Canal.

Mr R D Mills, Rusandchahr Division, Ganges Canal.

Mr E A Caswell, Eastern Jumna Canal.

Mr Marsh, 1st Division, Azra Canal.

Mr A Joyce, Bhoogra Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

Mr M G Monckton, 2nd Division, Agra Canal.

Mr G E Coles, Bhogupur Division, Lower Ganges Canal.

Maj W Jeffreys, R E, and Mr R E Forrest made over and took charge respectively of the office of Supg Engr, 4th Circle of Irrigation, and Depy Secy to Govt, N W Provinces on the 1st instant.

Mr O Philpott, C E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, left the Rohilkhund Canals Division on the 14th Nov, 1874, and joined the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on the same date.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Part St. George Gazette, December* 1.)

The under-mentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr F A Nicholson, Asst to the Colr and Mag of Madura, furlough to Europe for one year with subsidiary leave not exceeding thirty days.

Mr C J Peters, Asst Engr of the 1st grade, Kistna District, privilege leave for three months.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr R K Puckle to officiate as 3rd Member of the Board of Revenue without prejudice to his duties in charge of the Revenue Settlement Department.

Mr William Jacob Tate to be Asst to the Colr and Mag of the Godavery District.

Mr James Webster Bird to be Asst to the Colr and Mag of the Tinnevelly District.

Capt R S Jago, M S C, to be a Depy Consvr of Forests of the 3rd Class.

Surgn A N Rogers Harrison, Actg Civil Surgn Cuddapah, to act as Supt of the Jail at that station until further orders, with effect fr m the 27th Nov.

Mr R K Puckle, Colr and Mag of Tinnevelly, delivered over charge of the district to Mr W H Comyn, the Actg Colr, on the 23rd ultimo.

Mr F C Carr, District and Session Judge of Tinnevelly, assumed charge of the Court from Mr W H Comyn on the 23rd Nov 1874.

Mr O B Irvine, District and Session Judge of South Arcot, delivered over charge of the Court to Mr Parker, Actg Judge of the Small Cause Court at Cuddalore, on the 26th Nov 1874.

Mr William Jacob Tate, is admitted as a member of the Madras Civil Service from the 25th Nov 1874, the date of his arrival at Madras.

Mr James Webster Bird is admitted as a member of the Madras Civil Service from the 25th Nov 1874, the date of his arrival at Madras.

The following gentlemen having reported their arrival, are brought upon the Permanent strength of the F W Dept of the Madras Presidency from the 1st Oct 1874, as Asst Engrs of the Second Grade :—Mr W B de Winton, J F Davidson and A H Garrod.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Lieut Col J O Mayne, Supg Engr, 1st grade, Hyderabad, on furlough on private affairs for two years.

Lieut W L C Baddeley, R E, is admitted on the Madras Establishment from the 25th Nov 1874, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

The G Baty 18th Bgde, R A, is struck off the strength of the Madras Establishment, from the 18th Nov 1874, the date of its embarkation from Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Emblehope s, 23 barrels paint, A Abdool Kassim; 50 kegs iron nails, Tyeball Ebrahjees.

FROM LONDON.

Streathclyde s, 5 packages medicine, Rogers and Co.; 10 cases cod liver oil, J Allarakhia; 55 kegs nails, H Lallmeya; 2 cases papers, Volkart Brothers; 1 hogshead wine, and 1 cask spirit, C Bonnevialle and Co.

Kingston s, 18 cases acid, A E Ebram.

Gwalior s, 8 cases oilman store, 2 cases bacon, 2 cases cheese, 3 cases brandy and 1 case noyeau, Bolton and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ennerdale s, 1,000 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 3,000 bundles coir yarn, M Natha; 17 bales wool, Sounderdas Mo ljee; 70 bales wool, M Allana; 33 bales wool, C Govindjee; 30 bales wool, G Cullianjee; 50 bales wool, G Vuria; 23 bales wool, L Govindjee; 25 bales wool, N Natumda s; 100 bales cotton, Stearn, Hobart and Co.; 155 bales cotton, V Jaita; 50 bales cotton, V Curumchund; 22 bales cotton, C Madowdas; 50 bales cotton, G Cullianjee; 1 bale cotton, W and A Graham and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co.; 51 bales cotton, K Namidass; 50 bales cotton, M Vithaldass; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1 bale cotton, N Manockjee and Co.; 131 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co.; 12 bales wool, S Tyebjee and Co.; 30 bales cotton, B Anoodjee; 60 bales cotton, Ruttonee Heerjee.

J C Stevenson s, 306 cwts horns; Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

Woodburn s, 50 bales wool, J Vuria; 30 bales wool, V Nuthoo; 75 bales cotton, B Visam; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.

Strathyde s, 187 bundles myrabollams, V Pursotum & Co.

Bellona s, 75 bales cotton, J Gopaljee; 127 bales cotton, C Madowdass; 400 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.

Emblehope s, 218 bags salt, N Kessowjee and Co.; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co; 150 bales cotton, Ramjee Canow.

FOR LONDON.

Malwa s, 16 bundles E teeth, N Mo'hund; 203 pieces E teeth, M Hurrichunker; 26 bundles E teeth, C Shriputjee; 39 bundles E teeth, S Durvesh, 1,170 pieces E teeth, D Institonsey; 17 bundles E teeth, G Currimbhoy.

FOR NEW YORK.

Berteaux, s, 4,009 bags linseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Baroda s, 800 bales cotton, A Trading and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Baroda s, 572 bags wheat, Vellkari Brothers.

MR. A. MENIST respectfully announces the return of his Assistant, Mr. Betts, to Bombay. Mr. Betts is furnished with a complete assortment of

MENIST'S PERFECTED SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, PRESERVERS, &c.

And during his present stay in Bombay may be consulted at his rooms, 103, 105, Esplanade Hotel.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

CLARK-KENNEDY—November 28th, at Secunderab

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

OPENING OF THE STATE RAILWAY FROM DELHI TO AGRA.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

ALLAHABAD, 7TH DEC.

The last link of the State Railway connecting Delhi with Agra via Jeypoor was opened to-day without any special ceremony.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 3RD DEC., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull.
The London Cotton Market has been heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 5 1/16d.	
Exchange on London	1s. 10¼d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£45-10
Chartered „ „	£14-10
Do. Mercantile „	£25
Hongkong & Shanghai Shares	£26
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£52,250,000
Do. Notes in circulation	£103,375,000
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94½
4½ do. do.	95¾
5½ do. do.	100¾
3 per cent. Consols, for account	91¾
do. do. French Rents, 1872	99½
Bar Silver	57½

The following vessel has passed through the Suez Canal—Cathay.

We suppose we need scarcely remind our readers that the transit of Venus takes place early to-morrow morning.

THE *Madras Athenæum* hears on good authority that Mr. J. C. Loch, the present Sheriff of Madras, will be reappointed for the ensuing year, and that the announcement will appear in the Fort Saint George Gazette of this day's date.

IT is said that the Medical College at Goa is to be abolished in short time, and in lieu of it a certain sum is to be set apart in the annual budget for the purpose of providing the means to enable a certain number of young men to study at the Grant Medical College in Bombay.

PREPARATIONS for the reception of a new Archbishop, who is expected to arrive in India in January next, are being pushed on vigorously in Goa. The Goanese Government has issued orders for the conversion of the building lately occupied by the National Printing Press into an Archiepiscopal residence before the end of December.

THE following telegram from the Resident at Aden, dated the 28th November 1874, to the Viceroy, has been placed at the disposal of the press:—"Letters received from Cameron state he has sailed round southern end of Lake Tanganiyka, and has discovered an outlet which he believes to be the Congo. Was about to leave Ujiji 20th May, and, after crossing the lake hoped to strike the river about Nyangme, and hoped to reach Yeilala falls in six months. Writes in excellent health and spirits. Livingstone's journals have reached Zanzibar safely. Mr. Stanley left for Bogamoyo on 12th November."

WE read that the Executive Commissariat Office at Saugor is likely to be removed from that district to Jubbulpore by the commencement of the new year; and that Saugor will remain only as an out-post under a commissioned officer, with a station and a victualling *gomastah* and a native clerk. Probably Captain Hobday will remain in charge of the out-post, and Captain Rowland is to be the Executive Commissariat Officer at Jubbulpore. It is also said that when these changes are effected, the future out-post of Saugor and the present one of Puchmaree are to be detached from the Allahabad Commissariat Office, and placed under the control of the future Executive Office at Jubbalpore.

IN a eulogistic notice of Mr. Sibley, chief engineer of the East India Railway Company, referring to his forthcoming departure from India and his proposed retirement on the expiration of his furlough, the *Indian Mirror* relates that when the bridging of the Jumna at Allahabad was proposed, it was the firm opinion of the orthodox natives that the scheme would fail. The river, they thought, was too sacred to bear the pollution of a *Mlecha's* touch. When the bridge was completed, however, they were not in want of an adequate reason. Mr. Sibley, they said, bore the name of the Hindu god Shiva; and was he not a vegetarian also, carefully abstaining from the use of meat in any form? Verily there is reason for all things!

THE British India Steamer Bushire which arrived yesterday from the Persian Gulf reports that a Turkish fleet, numbering some five or six frigates, gunboats, besides transports, is now beleaguering Al-khalif, situated between Fao and Bahrein. It appears that the Turkish Government some months since took possession of this place, and after having placed matters, as it was deemed, upon a secure footing, left it garrisoned by a sort of military police that had been organized. About two months ago some tribes of predatory Arabs attacked the place, killed or made prisoners of the men forming the garrison and took possession of the Fort. In consequence, a considerable force has now been despatched there, and no doubt the present occupants will soon be sent to the right about. There had been rather heavy weather in the Gulf attended by much thunder and lightning.

THE *Indian Daily News* intimates that Famine suits—(what are these? no Calcutta tailor advertises them) are cropping up in the Behar district. It adds the following mysterious information:—"The important point of principal and agent is likely to be discussed and illustrated in connection with profits, in a suit already filed in the District Court. It is not improbable that the case may ultimately go up to the Privy Council, in course of appeal." Our contemporary says in another place:—"A former mass-supplier, a Mahomedan contractor of the Behar District, is said to have amassed a large fortune, to the tune of two lakhs and a half—during the late famine. Fabulous sums are said to have been amassed by natives and others during the late famine. The late Soldiers' Barracks at Chinsurah is the scene of public sales of cotton, clothes, cutlery, &c., made by the famine-stricken labourers of the district. Good prices on the whole were realised on the first day."

H. M. SHIP Daphne, Commander C. E. Foot, R.N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Trincomalee, (24th Nov.) where she has been for some time past refitting, after cruising for nearly two years on the East Coast of Africa for the purpose of putting down the slave trade: during that time she effected numerous captures of slavers which have been reported from time to time. She called at Galle on the 26th for the purpose of landing passengers and invalids for home; left again the following evening, for Colombo, where she arrived on the morning of the 28th, and left again on the 30th idem arriving in Bombay as above noted. Here, she will be docked and it is expected will be re-commissioned for the same service; a fresh crew, in that, case being sent out by one of the Troop-ships or H. M. S. Undaunted expected to arrive about the end of February to relieve the Flagship Glasgow. The latter vessel and H. M. S. Briton were at Trincomalee when the Daphne left, and it is believed the Glasgow will go thence to Calcutta and from there come on to Bombay reaching here about the same time as the Undaunted.

THE estimation in which Sir George Campbell was held in Bengal by a number of people may perhaps be judged by the fact that the *Englishman* is good enough to say of him that he is not always a fool, but can actually speak and act sensibly sometimes. By the way, it was perhaps a providential circumstance that Sir George Campbell resigned the Lieutenant-Governorship last year, for now that Mr. Grant Duff is about to proceed thither, Bengal would have found some difficulty in accommodating two such superior persons at the same time. We believe that the rumour that Mr. Grant Duff has come to India to decide once and for ever whether or not there has been any famine in Bengal has no foundation in fact. The reason is obvious—he has too few data to go upon. He may however, draw Sir Richard Temple's attention to a serious omission in the famous Budget of Flattery. Everybody connected with the Famine, including contractors who made handsome fortunes by the calamity, was praised; yet no mention was made of the distinguished part played by the *Times'* correspondent in Calcutta. Of course this omission will have to be amended.

THE *Bengal Times* gives us an interesting item of news in connection with the recent calamity at the Sandheads that we have not seen noticed elsewhere. Our contemporary says:—"Two commanders of pilot brigs are under arrest for not having proceeded to the assistance of the wrecked crew of the ship French Empire. It is reported that Mr. Smythe, commanding the brig at the buoy station, was asked by the officers on board the brig to lower a boat and send it to the assistance of the sufferers, but refused till he had received permission from his senior officer Mr. Noaks. But, as the latter was nearly out of sight, signalling was impossible until next morning, when the brigs communicated, and the required permission being readily granted, a boat was sent. Meanwhile some of the crew had been washed off the wreck and had perished. If this version of the story be true—we sincerely hope it is *not*—a more deliberate case of inhumanity has scarcely been recorded. We refuse to believe that men with the instincts of sailors would permit wrecked seamen to perish in their sight without an effort at rescue. Both commanders are reported under arrest."

THE Collector of Nellore has reported at great length to the Madras Government respecting the ravages effected by the recent floods and the distress consequent thereon. Mr. Vans Agnew (the Collector) has taken upon himself to devise certain measures of relief, and amongst other things has granted wood free of cost for rebuilding houses swept away, and has in other ways, himself, and through his subordinates afforded relief where urgently required. The Government of Madras have passed an order thereupon, expressing satisfaction with the energetic efforts of the officers under Govern ment in rendering aid to the sufferers, and have at the same time resolved to place at the disposal of the Collect r of Nellore, without delay, the sum of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose of satisfying immediate requirements in such a mode as Mr. Vans Agnew may think best; relying upon the Collector's exercising discrimination in its allotment and giving only to such as really require help. The grant of wood free for the rebuilding of houses swept away is approved, and it is requested that every exertion be made to get the people housed before the next monsoon, and that, in rebuilding care be taken that elevated sites be selected and that sanitary considerations are regarded. As much grain appears to have been lost, it is suggested that work be found wherever possible for the able-bodied poor, and that the sick and aged be fed. The Collector bearing in mind that the two great objects in view are the relief of the poor and the reconstruction of houses. The Collector is also invited, when re orting on his method of applying the present grant, to state what further measures, if any, he would recommend.

THE British India steamer Euphrates which arrived yesterday from Zanzibar, direct, has been for the past month employed on the mail service between Aden and Zanzibar. She took Mr Stanley, the explorer, down there, from Aden, the date of his arrival being 22nd September. As when on board the P. and O. s.s. Gwalior, Mr. Stanley was reticent to a fault and was especially careful that no one should gain an inkling as to what his movements were likely to be. On the return of the Euphrates to Zanzibar, Mr. Stanley was still there, having in the mean time explored a river in the neighbourhood, the name of which we have not been able to ascertain, using for the purpose the two boats which he had brought with him from England: these boats he afterwards disposed of and started inland, but no one seems to be aware of the direction which he took nor had any subsequent information respecting his movements been received up to the time that the Euphrates left for this port. On her last trip down the coast the Revd. Mr. Price and the Revd. Mr. Williams, Missionaries, were passengers to Mombas. They went to relieve the Revd. Mr. Chancellor, who left for home in October last, and were accompanied by some seven or eight catechists and the now celebrated Jacob Wainwright (the Nassick boy) who has returned there for the prosecution of Missionary labours. There is a slight difficulty at Mombas, it appears. The viceroy, whose emolument is said to be considerably in arrear, has seized upon the Fort, and either purposes to set up on his own account or to hold the place in security for his arrears. The matter, however, will no doubt be soon set at rest, as the Deerbound, the Sultan of Zanzibar's yacht, had appeared on the scene, and the recalcitrant Viceroy will in all probability soon be brought to his bearings.

WHENCE DO INDIAN GAME-BIRDS MIGRATE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—About this time of year when the reappearance of the best sorts of game-birds gives an interest to our exercise and a relish to our meals, such questions as, where have the birds been? are they settled here for some months, or are they only resting on their way further south? and on what do their movements depend? give rise not uncommonly to a more or less well informed discussion. Those who know most of the subject seem, however, as far as I have seen, to agree on one point at least, viz., that no satisfactory knowledge of the movements of these birds can be gained by a merely local enquiry, and that the experience of men stationed in different parts of India should, if possible, be collected through the help of some widely read journal.

On the strength of this conviction I will, with your leave, after stating shortly such particulars as I have been able to collect by the kindness of sportsmen in Gujerat and Sindh, mention the points on which information is still required, and the names of stations from which answers are likely to have a special interest. The results of observations made in other districts than those mentioned and on points omitted from this letter will also, however, be gladly received. For the present the enquiry had better perhaps be confined to the three chief sorts of game-birds—the Snipe, the Duck and the Quail. Of these three classes of migratory birds the movements of the Snipe would seem to be the simplest. Each of the three varieties—the common snipe, the jack, and the painted snipe—breeding in the far north, probably beyond the plains of Thibet, and moving only when driven south by the increasing cold of the later months of August, return to their home in the north as soon as the rigour of the frost is sufficiently relaxed. Found in Jacobabad in September, some weeks later in Lower Sindh and in Gujerat, thin and worn out in October, there is apparently but little reason to doubt that the flight of the snipe is from north to south. It remains, however, to ascertain in what parts of India snipe settle during the greater part of the cold weather months and in what parts they are travellers only, resting for a few days in autumn on their way south, and again on their return northwards, in spring. There is also the difficulty—not peculiar to snipe—why, if certain of their number do not find the cold of Upper Hindustan too intense, others should persist in struggling to the extreme south of the continent. Is it that to birds who have made up their mind to a long flight a few hundred miles more or less is a matter of in difference, or because each band has its leaders guiding them to the happy hunting grounds of former years?

Unlike Snipe the habits of the different varieties of Duck would seem, as regards migrating, to vary considerably. For while the greater number, following the same laws as the snipe, appear from the north in the end of September, pass the cold season in India, and return northwards in time to avoid the heat of March and April; others, breeding during the rainy months, are to be met with in different parts of India at all seasons of the year.

The chief varieties of quail are those commonly known as the Rain and the Grey. And, although some sportsmen hold that these are not distinct species, the correctness of Jerdon's view would seem to be shown by the fact that birds with the distinguishing marks of Rain and of Grey quail are flushed together in Gujerat and Sindh, and that while the egg of the Rain quail is richly speckled, that of the grey is without a spot. This distinction being established the question remains, does either or do both kinds migrate? Opinions on this point would seem to vary.

In Gujerat Rain quail are believed to remain in the country throughout the year, appearing in large numbers immediately after the first fall of rain, breeding in July and August, and, during the cold weather months, moving, along with the Grey quail, from field to field as the crops by degrees ripen and are harvested. The Rain quail are supposed to pass the hot season in the Rajpipla Hills, on the islands of the larger rivers, or in dried up water-courses where cover is to be found after the fields are bare. As far as I have learned, the belief in Gujerat as to grey quail is that while a few remain in the country throughout the year the marked increase in their numbers at the beginning of the cold weather is chiefly due to the arrival of fresh swarms of birds over the sea from Arabia or the Persian Gulf, or across the desert from Sindh and Upper India. As the Bombay and Kurrachee Steamers have about the month of September, on more than one occasion, met flights of quail off the Gujerat coast, the fact that quail come into Gujerat direct by sea would seem to be established, while the present enquiry, it is hoped may, by a comparison of dates, show whether, to any considerable extent, quail cross the desert and enter the Ahmedabad districts by way of Thur and Parkar and Disa.

In Lower Sindh, on the other hand, there would seem to be but little difference in the habits of the Rain and of the Grey quail. Starting from Egypt, Arabia, or the Persian Gulf, birds of both sorts are said to alight on the seacoasts not far from Kurrachee, the Rain quail in August, the Grey some weeks later, to breed after landing, and then having passed some weeks near the sea, to spread northwards and eastwards over the continent—to be found again in the spring crops, and finally, when these crops are reaped, to return to Arabia, Egypt, and it may be the South of Europe.

That a portion at least of the yearly supply of quail comes into India by this route would seem to be proved (1) by the fact that during the months of August and September flights of quail are met with by steamers trading between Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, and (2) because the season for quail shooting begins in Kurrachee some weeks earlier than in the more central parts of Sindh.

It appears, however, that quail do not enter India by sea only; but that like snipe and duck they also come from the north, arriving in Nepaul as early as August and at Jacobabad before the flights from the South and West have reached Central Sindh. In Nepaul as in Lower Sindh there are said to be two quail seasons, when the birds pass south in August and again in March and April on their return northwards.

Incomplete as this information is, it would seem, if correct, to shew that the difference between the habits of Gujerat and Sindh quail is in accordance with the physical characteristics of these two Provinces. As is natural in birds of so heavy a flight, the Gujarat quail seems averse to travel, clinging to one neighbourhood so long as any cover remains and when forced to move going no further than is absolutely necessary. It is, I believe, admitted that certain kinds of small birds, migratory in continental Europe, are unable, on account of its more equable climate, to pass the entire year in Britain. And so it may be in India, in the case of the more cultivated Districts, where their food is abundant and in whose hills, river beds or sea coast tracts cover is at all times to be found, quail may be able to remain throughout the year while they are forced to leave Provinces which afford shelter at special seasons only and are subject to extreme variations of climate.

As to the breeding of quail, the current belief in Lower Sindh would seem to be that birds of both sorts settle and breed everywhere between Kurrachee and the coast after their autumn flight from Arabia. But excellent as is the opportunity for courtship afforded by this long coasting journey it seems unnatural to suppose that quail settle down to the chief business of life in the weak and weary state in which those days of flight are known to leave them. It seems more natural to hold with the Gujerathi opinion that the half grown birds, both Grey and Rain, commonly flushed at the beginning of the cold weather, are the broods of quail who have passed the hot season in this country. Some months ago the neighbourhood of Jurrachi was full of young quail of both varieties, while I believe almost none were seen in the corresponding months of 1873. May not this difference be accounted for by the unusually heavy rainfall of the past season; birds, which as a rule are forced to leave the country being able to remain and breed during July and August in places where no shelter is in ordinary years to be found.

The following, then, are the chief points on which particulars are wanted.

Do Snipe, Duck and Quail visit your district at two distinct times in the course of the year, or is there but one season in which each of these birds is to be found? If there are two seasons please state during what months the birds are met with, what their condition then is, and for how many days each season lasts? If there is only one season, when does it open and when does it close?

Besides this, under the head of Snipe please state whether any, except sick or wounded birds, remain throughout the year in your district, and if so, are such birds generally supposed to breed in this country?

For Duck, please mention what kinds, if any, breed in your District, and in the case of quail both Grey and Rain, kindly give the evidence in support of their migration, the crops in which they are found at different seasons of the year, and whether there are, in the district, any tracts suited for sheltering birds after the produce has been cleared from the fields.

The districts expected to yield particulars of the greatest use for purposes of comparison are Jacobabad, Hyderabad (Sindh), Kurrachee, Thur and Parkar, Disa, Ahmedabad, Surat, the Konkans, and Kanara, Khandeish, Sholapore, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar, one station in Central India and one in the Central Provinces, Hyderabad (Deccan) a district bordering on the Bay of Bengal, and one towards the south of the continent. Any experience of the migration of Snipe, Duck and Quail obtained in other parts of the country will, however, as was said above, also be valuable.

At some future time if your patience is not exhausted, the movements of the Hoopoo, the Florican and the different varieties of Crane may form the subject of a second enquiry, for the present I must conclude with an apology for the length to which this letter has run.—I have, &c. C.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AHMEDABAD, 5TH DECEMBER.

MR. GRANT DUFF.

THIS is delightful weather and equestrians know how to enjoy it. With the exception of a few cases of fever and other local diseases, the health of the population is very good. Mr. Grant Duff, the English politician, is here and he will certainly be pleased with the beautiful appearance of this magnificent country and with the much-to-be-admired relics of antiquity that it contains. This morning he visited Shahai Bhag—a stupendous edifice of considerable architectural beauty. It is about two miles from the city, and was built as a summer palace for Shahai Jehan. A recent writer intimates that "the fountains and aqueducts which once existed about Shahai Bhag have long gone to ruins; and the park which originally boasted cypresses, acacias, palmettos—all that could gratify the prospect and captivate the sight, with the shrubberies, parterres and orchards—now form a wild waste." Referring to your editorial in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 24th ultimo, I send you for publication an extract from a petition from some of the ryots belonging to this place to Government.—Will Mr. Grant Duff do something for the unfortunate people when he returns to dear old England?

THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE RYOTS OF AHMEDABAD.

Extract from a petition dated 3rd December, 1874, from certain cultivators at Ahmedabad, to His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse, K.C.B., Governor and President in Council.—

That your petitioners cultivate land in the Ahmedabad Collectorate under the ryotwaree system; they live entirely by raising cereal crops, work very hard, and find that, in consequence of the uncertainty and insufficiency of rain, and other insurmountable local difficulties, they cannot maintain themselves and families, and are compelled to plunge themselves into debt—from which they cannot liberate themselves. It is now some fifteen years since the land in Guzerat was measured, classified, and the revised assessment was put into operation. On referring to past records, Government will find that Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone's opinion was against the ryotwaree system, "as involving so much detail the Collector and his Assistants cannot perform it; which it cannot be trusted to native agency." Experience shows that agricultural pursuits are thraldom and not—productive industry. Year after year petitioners are doomed to painful disappointment because their fields do not repay them for the labour that is bestowed in cultivating, sowing, reaping, threshing, winnowing, &c. The Collector and his Assistants travel through the collectorate, and have not been able to ameliorate their condition, and that high functionary, the Revenue Commissioner N. D. looks on passively. Petitioners here beg to remind your Excellency in Council that one of the ablest and most distinguished Governors (Sir Thomas Munro) who took an active part in the administration of British India has left on official record the following compassionate opinion in favour of the ryot. "No Survey assessment of a great Province can ever at once be made so correct as not to require future alterations. When, therefore, it has been completed with as much care as possible, a trial should always be made of it for six or seven years. This period will be sufficient to discover all defects in the assessment. A general revision of it should then be made, and when ever it might be found too high it should be lowered, &c." Petitioners are not guilty of exaggeration when they say for merciful consideration that in many parts of the Dusk ree Purgunna the capabilities of the soil were, in the first instance, over rated by officers who could not be expected to know much of agriculture, the organization of plants, the properties of the soil, and the rigour of seasons, &c.; the thought uppermost in their minds was that of filling the coffers of the State, and they cannot be blamed for their (misdirected) zeal—hence an oppressive assessment on land. Petitioners are groaning under the pressure of that assessment. It is lamentable to think that the cultivating classes are not properly represented in the legislature, in the press and in the public service. Petitioners acknowledge with gratitude that the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* has occasionally invited attention to the deplorable condition of the unhappy ryot, but comparatively speaking, little or no notice has been taken of public opinion by Officers who have it in their power to ascertain and report to Government what effect the assessment has had on the agricultural population. When that distinguished writer takes up his prolific pen on behalf of the ryot, he no doubt, keeps before his mind's eye the impressive language of Sir Charles Wood: "It is on the contentment of the agricultural classes who form the great bulk of the population that the security of the Government mainly depends. If they are prosperous, any casual outbreak on the part of other classes or bodies of men is much less likely to become an element of danger, and the military force and its consequent expense may be regulated accordingly." Petitioners do not doubt the purity of the intentions of Government, but it is perhaps labouring under disadvantages, and does not possess the means of acquiring information respecting the actual condition of the ryot from a good source. The information collected by officers in the employ of Government may be good, but experience has shown that it is not invariably the best. No blame whatever can be attached to them because their hands are too full of work. Petitioners are, undoubtedly, living under a good Government that takes pleasure in the prosperity of its subjects. When cultivators sink through bad legislation, into the deep recesses of poverty, they necessarily pull commercial men after them. A country remarkable for fertility is ruined, and Government is reduced to a state of helplessness. Elaborate reports and all the fine writing that is produced and published, will not improve the condition of the ryot. Petitioners humbly think that costly canals, highly paid Engineers, and expensive establishments will absorb a large amount of land revenue, and that there will be no general and immediate benefit. Petitioners solicit pardon for their presumption, and hope bad motives will not be ascribed to them. They respectfully ask with great concern, what will become of some of the ryots in Goozarat if they are overtaken by bad seasons? If there is any man in the universe who deserves compassion it is the helpless ryot. Land in India is not without its peculiarities, and the occupant must be guided by local circumstances. Large sums of money, labour of the right kind, and timely assistance are absolutely necessary to make land that is devoid of natural advantages productive. Petitioners must leave it to a compassionate Government to determine without loss of time what should be done to alleviate distress. In conclusion, petitioners beg respectfully to quote for ready reference a passage from a Despatch to the Viceroy from a late Secretary of State.

"It must also be remembered that all revisions of assessment although occurring at intervals of thirty years nevertheless demand for a considerable time previous to their expiration much of the attention of the most experienced Civil officers whose services can be ill spared from their regular administrative duties. Under the best arrangements the operation cannot fail to be harassing, vexatious and even oppressive to the people affected by it. The work can only be accomplished by the aid of large establishments of native ministerial officers who must of necessity have great opportunities for peculation, extortion and abuse of power. Moreover as the period for resettlement approaches the agricultural classes with the view of evading a true estimate of the actual value of their lands, contract their cultivation, cease to grow the most profitable crops, and allow wells and water courses to fall into decay. These practices are certainly more detrimental to themselves than to the Government, but there can be no question that they prevail extensively. The remedy for these evils, the needless occupation of the valuable time of the public officers employed in the revision, the extortion of the subordinate officials, and the loss of wealth to the community from the deterioration of cultivation lies in a better settlement of the land revenue." If this representation receives consideration, petitioners will &c.

HYDERABAD (MOUL ALI) MEETING.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, 5TH DECEMBER 1874.

FIRST RACE.—*The Hyderabad Colt Cup.*—A piece of Plate, value Rs. 1,200, presented by the Minister of H. H. the Nizam; with Rs. 1,000 in specie added from the Fund; and a sweepstakes of Rs. 200 for each horse declared to start. For all horses.—Weight for age and class. 2½ miles.

The Nawab Dilawur Nawaz Jung Bahadur's ..... b w g Timbertop ..9 4 Tyrrell... 1
Mr. Pilgrim's ..... br w m Fenella .....9 4 Hackney. 2
Nawab Alum Ali Sahib's... b w g Putney .....9 4 Kna.l ... 3

THE great event of the day was the meeting at level weights of Fenella and Timbertop, lately purchased by Nawab Dilawur Nawaz Jung Bahadur, better known as Alum Ali Khan. Though only three horses were coming to the post, there was considerable speculation on the event, Timbertop having most favour. When, however, just before dinner, a telegram arrived from Madras with an offer to back Timbertop for a level £100, and this was accepted by those connected with Fenella, people became rather puzzled. It was understood, however, that of the Rs. 10,000 for which Timbertop had changed hands, some Rs. 2,000 remained unpaid until the issue of this race, and these two indications of the confidence of his old party decided the question as to favouritism. There were two lotteries, each of Rs. 2,120 in all, in which Fenella sold for Rs. 320, and 250 bought for the stable, while Timbertop's owner had to give as much as Rs. 400 and 590, Putney selling for Rs. 50 and 70. Tyrrell appeared to have every confidence in his mount, but in the Pari-Mutuel in the morning, the public were apparently afraid of backing a favourite, and while 35 tickets went on to Fenella (chiefly) and Putney, only 12 stuck to the old horse. At 7-15, half an hour after the advertised time, they started from the 2½ mile post on the far side of the course opposite the stand, Timbertop having a slight lead of Fenella, who drew away from Putney. This order was kept until passing the stand for the first time, when Putney and Fenella changed places, but only for a few strides, and at the end of 1½ mile, which was reached by Timbertop in 3 minutes, they were in the same order. On emerging from the slight dip near the ½ mile starting post, Putney was "tailing" fast and Timbertop and Fenella had the race to themselves, When about three furlongs from home a shout proclaimed that Fenella was flagging, and, though persevered with until the last 100 yards, it was a vain pursuit, and Timbertop repeated his last year's victory as he liked, by about 15 lengths. Time 4-46. by one chronograph, 4-50 by another. Putney was beaten off.

SECOND RACE.—*The Hyderabad Welter.*—A subscription of Rs. 50 p.p.; with Rs. 250 added from the Fund. For all horses.—Weight for age and class raised 21 lbs. previous winners of one season 4 lbs.; of two or more seasons 7 lbs. extra. ½ mile.

Mr. Hewson's ..... br w g Huntinghorn 11 4 Cpt De Wend 1
Mr. Major's ..... b w g Eclipse..... 11 4 Owner 2

The Bedouin Stakes was another walk over for Marquis and Tyrrell, while the third race, the Hyderabad Welter, lost much of its interest from the scratching of Mr. Merry's B. W. Jr. Clare, who was to have carried 10-11, but went slightly lame in his work. Eclipse, when beaten by Huntinghorn on the first day, had been conceding 3lbs., and had been started for the Steeplechase, getting pounded, it will be remembered, in the double about ¼ mile from the start. These two fetched the only weights that looked in any way exciting, but Huntinghorn, a lucky purchase for 'Mr. Hewson,' seemed to like the weight better than did Eclipse. There had been no lottery on the race but Eclipse found slightly more favour in the Pari Mutuel. Huntinghorn started with a slight lead, but they came into the straight very nearly level. About 200 yards from home Eclipse was in trouble, and Huntinghorn, admirably ridden by Captain De Wend, won by six lengths, with greater ease than on the previous day.

THE "Paper Hunt Steeplechase" for horses ridden in the recent garrison 'Paper Chases,' fell through in spite of Rs. 300 offered from the Fund, and the Pony Plate thus became the third race.

FOURTH RACE.—*The Pony Plate.*—A subscription of Rs. 20 p.p.; with Rs. 100 added from the Fund. For ponies. Arab weight for age, c. brs. allowed 10 lbs. ¼ mile.

Nawab Dilawur Nawaz Jung Bahadur's ..... c a p Georgeen...9 3 Williamson. 1
Mr. Merry's ..... g ch p Snider .....8 2 Sambo 2
Mr. H. Ogilvie's ..... c c b p Ginger .....7 3 Mr. Lowe .. 3

They were as uneven in appearance as in lottery prices. Georgeen had sold in a lottery of Rs. 675 for Rs. 340, the gallant little Snider, and a Chudderghat *tat* named Ginger for Rs. 15. Master Lowe, a youth of some 15 years, steered the latter, and did not improve his chance by being so late on his way to the starting post that he had to canter down. Snider was known to be a 'nailer' for half a mile, but for two ponies to be able to keep up for ¾ mile with Georgeen, late Monaghan, all but a galloway, was a thing not to be wondered at. Here, however, the Pari Mutuel public, trying to avoid unprofitable backing of a favourite, all got on to Snider and Ginger leaving six lucky tickets to divide Rs. 220 between them. The race was never in doubt; Ginger started well, and was leading round the bend, but on coming into the straight it was seen that they were level only on sufferance; Georgeen waiting on Snider cantered in, hands down, winning by any distance.

FOR Sir Salar Jung's Cup, which had not filled, an impromptu Arab handicap was got up the night before the race, 1¼ mile for all Arabs, and the following accepted:—

Mr. Merry's ..... b a h Banting ...9 7 Tyrrell..... 1
Mr. Bate's ..... b a h Shah Allum 8 7 Williamson 2
Nawab Dilawur Nawaz Jung's ..... g a h Eldrum.....9 1 — 3
Mr. Hewson's ..... ch a h Sultan .....8 10 Sambo..... 0

In a lottery of Rs. 635, Banting sold for Rs. 130, Eldrum for Rs. 90, Sultan for Rs. 15, and Shah Allum for Rs. 50. On public form, it was a good deal to ask Banting to give Eldrum 6 lbs., and Shah Allum 14 lbs., while Sultan, an untrained horse, originally sent up from Bombay for Sir Salar Jung, but rejected by him, owing to the loss of an eye en route, was more capable of taking weight from Shah Allum than of giving it. The popular voice, as expressed in the Pari Mutuel, was very loud in favour of the top weight, but the result was too unpleasantly close to justify this opinion. Banting got away with a slight lead but was pulling very hard; on rounding the bend half a mile from home they were all together, except Sultan, who was nearly done; on coming into the straight Eldrum and Banting were together; ½ mile from home Eldrum was in trouble, and Banting's friends were jubilant, but a severe struggle followed, for on Eldrum being persevered with, Banting had to be roused, and did not seem to answer the call; 50 yards from home Eldrum gave way, and was passed by Shah Allum, who was a couple of lengths behind Banting, whose owner had not been so confident as the public.

Among the spectators in the Stand were Sir Salar Jung, and party, Lord Camperdown, the Resident, and General Blake, and a large number of officers and ladies from the cantonment. Conspicuous by his absence was a well-known and popular Captain of Lancers, who had to appear before a Medical Board yesterday, and will leave for England on sick leave in the next Trooper. The 16th Lancers' head-quarters, by the way, move up to the new barrack, at North Trimulgherry, at the beginning of next week. The barracks are just visible in the morning sun from the race stand, and must be as healthy as any in India. Nights intensely cold; 49° has been registered; while it must be quite 85° in the shade, and out of the wind at midday. This variation is very trying. Ulsters and sealskins have been seen on the coaches in the early morning, and are succeeded by brown holland and muslins after breakfast.

BOMBAY.

FAIR.—The Annual Fair at New Waddy will commence this evening and will continue for five days.

COBRA.—A large cobra was killed by a Police Constable in Gwalior Tank Road on Sunday night.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—A portion of a building, situated at Bunder Gulley, which was undergoing repairs, fell on Saturday last. No persons were injured.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—An entertainment will be given by and the Christmas prizes distributed to the students of the College to-morrow night at 8 o'clock.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FOWL.—The *Sunsher Bahadoor* states that, in the house of one Aronjee, at Ahmedabad, a fowl has begot a young one with four feet, four wings, and two beaks!

FINED FOR ASSAULT.—One Maymajee Bhugwuntrao was fined Rs. 10 yesterday, by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for having committed an assault on a Cassee woman.

EDUCATION IN AHMEDABAD.—Some idea of the state of English education in the city of Ahmedabad may be formed from the fact, that the High School of Ahmedabad sent up twenty-one candidates for the last Matriculation examination here.

STEAMER ROSA.—The small steamer *Rosa* was to inaugurate her first trip to old Goa by conveying passengers to the shrine of St. Francis Xavier on the occasion of the feast of that Saint; and to continue a regular course in future between Pangim and Salsette.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY.—The constituents of the Bank and the mercantile public generally will be glad to learn that Mr. Mackintosh Balfour, who had gone home on leave returned by the last mail steamer, and resumed charge of his duties as Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank.

CHEATING.—A Mahomedan named Ebrahim Kassoo, was charged before Mr. Dossbhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, with having obtained, under false pretences, a maund of sugar valued at Rs. 4. The prisoner was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPROVEMENTS IN GOA.—Hitherto the export of coir (one of the large items of trade at Goa) has been effected in bales loosely tied up. Mr. Felecio S. Dias, an influential merchant, has now set up two large machines at the *Camotim Buildings* in Goa in order that the coir may be pressed into bales before exportation.

MASONIC CELEBRATIONS.—Another year has rolled by, and the season for Masonic celebrations and for a change among the rulers of the Craft is approaching. At the last meeting of Lodge "Rising Star of Western India," Bro. Dr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Nadirebs, Senior Warden, was elected Worshipful Master for the ensuing twelve months.

FIRE.—An alarm was raised on Sunday last that a fire had broken out in a house (No. 65) in Moody street. The Police, on coming up, discovered that a mattrass belonging to an occupant of one of the rooms had caught fire during the owner's absence. It is supposed that a spark from a cigar was the cause of the accident. The fire was soon extinguished, and no damage was done.

MISCHIEVOUS MONKEYS.—A complaint was made to the Police yesterday, by one Munsookram Gunpursad, that the monkeys belonging to Chimajee Lall Maharaj are in the habit of exercising their mischievous propensities by disarranging the tiles on his house and throwing them at people passing along the road. The Maharaj has been requested to keep his monkeys tied up for the future, and thus ensure their good behaviour.

EXORBITANT INTEREST.—At the High Court, yesterday, Shera Kheta and Company, Marwarees, sued Joseph De Souza to recover the sum of Rs. 1,000 due on a promissory note dated 27th October 1871, and bearing interest at the rate of 48 per cent per annum. Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hussen Khan, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant appeared in person and pleaded want of consideration. After hearing the evidence, his Lordship, Mr. Justice Marriott, dismissed the suit with costs.

THEFT AT THE GIRGAUM CHURCH.—The Reverend Mr. Weatherhead reported to the Police that a theft was committed at the Girgaum Church on the night of Saturday last. The following articles are stated to have been stolen;—a large Prayer Book, two communion office books, some Mahratta Prayer books, and a Bible, the entire value being estimated at Rs.100. It is to be hoped that the thief, whoever he be, will learn from the books he has stolen, the wicked nature of his act. Enquiries are being made by the Police.

MOVEMENT AGAINST AN INCREASE IN THE TODDY TREE TAX.—A meeting of some of the Fezendars holding landed estates at Mahim was held on Sunday at St. John's School, Lower Mahim, for the purpose of considering the Government Resolution No. 6,227 dated 26th November 1874, regarding the levying of an additional tax on Toddy Trees. The Rev. Braz Fernandes was in the chair. After some discussion the meeting was adjourned till Sunday the 20th December 1874, when a petition on the subject is to be prepared and adopted.

STOLEN ARTICLES.—Two silver bracelets were delivered over to the Police, on Sunday last, by a Marwaree named Phoona Koomajee. The Marwaree stated that he kept a shop in Shaik Alli Jungakar Street, and that a Hindu (a Ghantee), about four days ago wished to mortgage the above mentioned articles. He refused to advance any money on them unless he was furnished with sufficient security that the articles belonged to the Ghantee and that they were not illegally obtained. The Ghantee on this left the articles with him, promising to return, but had not done so.

CHEATING.—A man named Tejpal Nuttoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of having obtained, under false pretences, on the 4th instant, four bags of grain valued at Rs. 22. The complainant was a grain merchant residing at Mahim. The prisoner was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The same prisoner was brought up on a second charge, before the same Magistrate, yesterday, of having fraudulently misappropriated a copper measure, valued at Rs. 6-4-0, entrusted to him by one Bugga Ramjee. Being found guilty, he was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment; the second term of imprisonment to commence after the expiration of the first.

A SUIT ON A CONTRACT.—Yesterday, at the High Court, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Marriott delivered judgment in the suit of Morarjee Velljee and others *vs.*

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

SKELETON OF A WHALE.—The skeleton of a monstrous whale has been landed at Madras by the s. s. Afrina consigned to Messrs. Binny and Co., who, we believe, have instructions to forward it to the Madras Central Museum.—*Madras Mail.*

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 21st to the 27th ultimo, 1 European, 8 East Indians, 216 Hindoos, and 29 Mahomedans died, a total of 254 persons; the average of the corresponding weeks for the 10 previous years being 237 persons. The deaths are thus classified:—1 from small-pox, 39 from fever, 18 from dysentery, 71 from diarrhœa, and 175 from "other diseases."—*Madras Mail.*

THE ICE MANUFACTORY AT MADRAS.—We regret to learn that the attempt to supply Madras with machine-made ice has for the present at least proved a failure. This is due, we understand, to an error in the construction of the cooling cells in the tanks. The cells at present in use are made of cast iron; while the metal that should have been employed in constructing them for a climate like ours is copper. The engineer in charge of the manufactory here has condemned the cells, and the Agent has telegraphed home for an early shipment of copper ones to replace them.—*Madras Athenæum.*

BANGALORE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—This Institution, after having existed for a few years, and which was a source of living to many indigent Europeans and Eurasians—who were daily employed as Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., is to be closed for good—and the building is to be rented to any person who is inclined to open a place of business The Institution was connected with the Friend-in-Need Society and Major Gompertz took a deal of trouble to raise it to a self-supporting position, but unfortunately the articles which were manufactured there, although of first class finish—did not pay. The school was patronized by many of the gentry.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

PROSPECTS OF THE DARJEELING RAILWAY.—The total out-turn of manufactured tea from the Darjeeling district this year will not be under 45,500 maunds. Of this amount 33,600 maunds, or more than two-thirds, will have been manufactured in the hills and 11,500 maunds in the Terai. In calculating the probable traffic receipts of the railway, if continued to some central point near the foot of the hills, this will give a total of 1,667 tons of tea, without including the weight of boxes to be carried down, and nearly double that amount of stores to be carried up. It must also be borne in mind that this amount will be increased nearly 50 per cent. by the time the railway is completed. Supposing at the present out-turn of tea each train to carry 100 tons of goods, 116 trains would be required to supply the demands of this district for tea alone, to say nothing of the Commissariat Stores, ammunition, clothing, &c., for the Garrison, and goods for the shopkeepers in the bazaar. If the railway scheme is carried out in its entirety, that is with the terminus as close to the foot of the hills as practicable, the whole of this tea would be made over to it for transport, but were it to stop short at Julpigerie a very large proportion of the hill tea at all events would be carried, as at present, to Caragola on carts.—*Darjeeling News.*

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.—The Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore, has been directed to prepare designs and estimates for regulating sluices to be built at the heads of all the channels taking off from the Noyel river above the line of the Madras Railway. It was doubtful whether there was any occasion for such sluices, but the matter was decided on the opinion of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, who wrote:—"It is of importance that the supply of water to irrigation channels should be under regulation; calingulahs in the banks of such channels are by no means a complete substitute for head sluices; they act fairly well when freshes are moderate, but they are sometimes useless at the time of extraordinary floods. For the sake of the tanks supplied, as well as for the safety of the Railway, regulating sluices should be provided at the heads of all these channels, and in designing them it will be requisite to allow ample water-way as the duration of the freshes in the Noyel is short; and to take care that sufficient margin is provided above maximum known flood level. Some channels from the Noyel do not cross but supply tanks above, the line of the Railway. These also should have head sluices, and the channel which supplies the Coimbatore tanks is one which has long required to be provided with means of regulations."

A CONVERSION.—A correspondent sends us the following:—An execution took place in Cuddapah on the morning of the 28th instant. The prisoner, Kamsalu Gowriah underwent the extreme penalty of the law for the murder of a goldsmith of Budwasi Taluq in this district, for which he was tried in August last, found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. The particulars of this murder are as follows. The murderer sometime ago was very ill at Tripetty and was received into the house of the murdered man and by him treated with the greatest kindness. On the 21st June last, in the middle of the night, when his friend was asleep, this heartless ruffian killed him with a cleaver, then ran into the the street where he was arrested. The motive which induced him to commit the deed, according to his own statement, was that he had heard from somebody that a large treasure was hid somewhere which would be revealed to him provided he offered in sacrifice the head of his friend. A more shocking murder was never known to be committed in this District, done in cold blood in the dead of the night when his victim was fast asleep, the man who clothed, fed and recovered this treacherous monster, and the return he received for his hospitality was a cruel death by the hand of the villain he cherished. While in prison it was proposed to him to embrace Christianity which he did only two days before his execution. He received Baptism at the hands of the Rev. Mr. Mawby of the London Missionary Society. The man's demeanour at the foot of the gallows was decent and becoming; he walked up the steps of the platform repeating the Belief in a loud tone until the rope was put round his neck. He certainly faced death in a firm manner. It is not for me to make any comment on the man's sudden conversion, let us hope it was sincere.—*Madras Athenæum.*

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

A METEORIC CAREER.

In the following account of a man of the world taken from the *New York Times*, many of our Indian readers will recognise the hero referred to, who was well known also as Archy Douglas:—"A little tragedy which lately happened in a small Californian town ought to furnish material for a homily, or point a moral which we leave for other pens and other preachers. The central figure in this brief drama is one Harry Larkyns. He was born in Inverness, Scotland, but was bred and educated in England. He was one of the younger sons of a rich and reputable family. Equipped with a fair education he started out for himself, chiefly determined to 'see life.' Like many other younger sons of British parentage, he found himself somewhat dependent upon himself, and, like many another, he resolved to carve his own way and launch out upon a sea of adventure. He had a handsome face and figure, winning ways, a captivating manner, and a vast variety of accomplishments. Floating around Europe, he added to his knowledge of the classics a complete mastery of many modern languages, a familiarity with human nature, and a thorough acquaintance with the rare art of pleasing. Penniless, after spending his small patrimony in gay European capitals, his family bought him a commission in the Army. He went to India with his regiment, got out of the service while there, hobnobbed with Begums and Rajahs, and after six years of adventure returned to his native land just as the Franco-Prussian war began. In the little interval that next followed he contrived to squander in a theatrical venture in London the handsome sum which he had gained from his family. The French service and the cause of Imperialism attracted him, and he joined the army with a company of sharpshooters. He was at one time on the Staff of General Bourbaki, with the rank of Major. For his bravery, dash, and soldierly skill, he was rewarded with the decoration of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Wounded at the siege of Metz, he fell in the rear, and after Sedan he dropped out of the ranks of the French army. His European adventures were over; he had exhausted one continent. In the winter of 1872 he had worked his way to Salt Lake City, where, in the expressive language of the region, he was 'flat broke.' Here his deliverance came in the person of Mr. Arthur Neil, a rich young Englishman, whom Larkyns had known about the London clubs in more prosperous days. Neil helped Larkyns on to San Francisco; the two became warm friends, the purse of one (Neil) sufficing for both. They went together to the Sandwich islands, Larkyns meantime drawing on the Oriental Bank at Hongkong, in anticipation of remittances which never came. The worthlessness of these drafts being proved to Neil, who had advanced cash to Larkyns, the gay adventurer was arrested for swindling when the pair had returned from Honolulu. Larkyns was put in a San Francisco gaol, and was released only when he had drawn in good faith upon his kinsfolk in London for dolrs. 4,000 which drafts were duly honoured at the pathetic plea of Larkyns. This man of the world, then, in the face of a public exposure and disgrace, addressed himself to a retrieval of his character. It was hard work. He donned a suit of clothes and laboured on the wharves as stevedore; he drudged in a lumber-yard, he got odd jobs at translating in a publishing-house; he wrote bright letters and dramatic criticisms for the newspapers, and, in short, turned his hand to anything and everything that promised an honest penny. Finally, he went to the town of Calistoga, where he began a map of the locality, finishing with all the skill of an accomplished draughtsman a work that would soon bring him money. But the instincts of his gay life were strong upon him; he loved his bottle of wine, his intriguing adventure, and his dangerous amour. A jealous husband in San Francisco found one day letters, that to his mind proved the faithlessness of his wife and the guilt of Larkyns. He said no word to any man but took his carpet-bag and pistol and went to Calistoga. The man who was bred on seeing life and had exhausted Europe and India went to the door to meet one who called for him. The Californian drew his pistol and shot the gay Briton dead on the spot. Putting by his weapon with the air of one who has avenged a wrong upon society, the injured husband gave himself up to a minion superintendent, as the only accessible representative of constituted society, and now appeals to the fine sense of justice and chivalry which a California public has never been found to lack on such occasions. For Larkyns living, the man who 'bilked' his friend and 'spared his way' at costly hotels, there was not much sympathy For Larkyns nipped by death untimely, without a chance to defend himself, there is some pathetic reminiscence. People recall how lavishly he spent money when he had it, whether it was his or not; they do not curiously inquire into his morals; they know that he 'stood treat' on occasion, never went back on his friends, and was not a bad fellow after all, as the world reckons bad fellows. He began his career with the intention of seeing life; he saw it—a great deal of it. When he had seen it, he died as the fool dieth—in blood and wantonness."

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

The following Royal Warrant is published in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 10:—

Victoria, R.—Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith:—To our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, James Plaisted, Baron Penzance; our right trusty and well-beloved councillor John Somerset, Baron Hampton, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; our right trusty and well-beloved councillor, Edward Pleydell Bouverie, Esq.; our trusty and well-beloved Edwin Beaumont Johnson, Esq., Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and major-general in our army; our trusty and well-beloved Arthur James Herbert, Esq., Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and major-general in our army; our trusty and well-beloved Reginald Earle Welby, Esq., Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath; our trusty and well-beloved Charles John Foster, Esq., major-general in our army, greeting.

Whereas by our Royal Warrant, dated the 20th day of July, in the thirty-fifth year of our reign, we did cancel and determine all regulations made by us or any of our Royal predecessors, or by any officers acting under our authority, regulating or fixing the prices at which any commissions in our forces might be purchased, sold, or exchanged, or in any way authorising the purchase, or sale, or exchange for money of any such commissions:

And whereas such regulations being cancelled, all traffic in commissions became illegal, and any officer or person buying or selling a commission became liable to penalty under the Act passed in the session holden in the fifth and sixth years of the reign of King Edward the Sixth, chapter 16, intituled "Against buying and selling of offices," and the Act passed in the forty-ninth year of the reign of King George the Third, chapter 126, intituled "An Act for the prevention of the sale and brokerage of offices:"

And whereas by the Act passed in the session holden in the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth years of our reign, chapter 86, intituled "An Act for the better regulation of the Regular and Auxiliary Land Forces of the Crown," rules were enacted for compensating officers in certain circumstances, by the payment to them of the value of the commissions they might severally hold at the time of the cessation of purchase in the army:

And whereas, in our Royal Warrant, dated Oct. 30, 1871, in providing for certain changes then necessary in respect of first appointments, regimental promotion, and exchanges, we did premise that such provision was pending a more complete revision of that section of our warrant of Dec. 27, 1870, which governed the promotion of combatant officers:

And whereas certain officers of our army did memorialise us, alleging certain grievances which they stated that they suffered in consequence of the abolition of purchase:

And whereas an humble address was presented to us by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, praying us to issue our Royal Commission for inquiry into the allegations of the said officers:

And whereas by our Royal Commission, dated Oct. 11, 1873, we did appoint Sir William Milbourne James, James Plaisted, Baron Penzance, and George Ward Hunt, to be our commissioners for the purpose of examining the allegations contained in the memorials of the officers aforesaid:

And whereas the said commissioners, in their report to us, dated June 1, 1874, did represent that the question of compensation to officers ought not to be dissociated from that of promotion, but that the general question of the means proper to maintain the flow of promotion in the army for the future was not before them:

And whereas an assurance was given by our responsible Minister that, notwithstanding the abolition of purchase, a reasonable rapidity of promotion, not different essentially from that which obtained before such abolition, should be maintained for the future:

And whereas it is desirable to make a full inquiry with a view to ascertain the best means of ensuring such rapidity of promotion, and making adequate provision for promotion throughout the army:

Now know ye that we, reposing great trust and confidence in your zeal, ability, and discretion, have authorised and appointed, and by these presents do authorise and appoint you, the said James Plaisted, Baron Penzance, John Somerset, Baron Hampton, Edward Pleydell Bouverie, Edwin Beaumont Johnson, Arthur James Herbert, Reginald Earle Welby, and Charles John Foster, or any three or more of you, to be our commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the said matter:

And we do give and grant to you, or to any three or more of you, full power and authority to call before you such persons as you may deem necessary, and to obtain information from them upon the subject of your inquiry, and of every matter connected therewith, and also to call for, have access to, and examine all such official books, documents, papers, and records, as may appear to you, or to any three or more of you, likely to be of use in affording you the fullest information:

And we do hereby require and command you, or any three or more of you, to report to us under your hands and seals, with all convenient speed, upon the questions which by these presents we do refer to you; namely:—What rapidity of motion should be considered as having obtained, on the average, in the several arms under the purchase system; and by what means such rapidity may be best secured in the future with justice to the officers of all ranks in those corps which were under the purchase system; and, further, in what manner adequate promotion of officers to maintain the efficiency of the whole army in all its combatant branches may most effectively be maintained; and in what way the relations of the officers of our British forces to officers of our Indian Staff Corps may be so adjusted as to do justice to each.

And we will and command, and by these presents ordain that this our commission shall continue in full force and virtue, and that you, our said commissioners, or any three or more of you, may from time to time proceed in the execution thereof, although the same be not continued from time to time by adjournment:

And for your assistance in the due execution of this our commission, we have made choice of our trusty and well-beloved Thomas Digby Pigott, Esq., to be secretary to this commission, and to attend you, whose services and assistance, as well as the services and assistance, of such clerks and other persons as may appear to you to be necessary, we require you to use, from time to time, as occasion shall require.

Given at our Court at Balmoral, this 7th day of November, 1874, in the 38th year of our reign.

By Her Majesty's command, GATHORNE HARDY.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET.

TELEGRAMS from Rome state that the *mot d'ordre* at the Vatican represents Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet as tending to counteract Romish conversions in England. The *Unita Cattolica* says it is not Catholic Rome which alarms Mr. Gladstone, but Anglican London, which is about to return to the bosom of the Holy Father, which it has abandoned for three centuries.

Monsignor Capel has addressed to the *Weekly Register* a long reply to the recent pamphlet of Mr. Gladstone. Speaking of the Ritualists, Monsignor Capel declares that, "beyond doubt these men are unintentionally, but actually, disseminating the several doctrines of the Roman Church; for our own books of piety are in their hands—our devotions and practices they are becoming familiarised with—our doctrines of the Incarnation, the Real Presence, of the need of absolution, of our reverence for the saints, are at present to them household thoughts. In towns the most populous and hamlets the most secluded are to be found those who hold the several truths of the Catholic religion and daily follow her practices. We may even add that, insensibly, the principle of sacerdotal authority is being gradually spread. Any one brought in contact with the Ritualistic movement is fully familiar with the fact that, while leaders exercise to the utmost their own private judgment, they insist on their followers accepting their word, and exact an obedience the like of which is unknown in the Catholic Church." Promising that there can be no question that the work of the Roman Catholic Church is making immense and solid progress in England, the writer proceeds to refer to Mr. Gladstone's "insinuating" invitation to members of that Church to reconsider their relation with the State and the bearing of the Vatican decrees on the duty of civil allegiance, which he characterises as an insult. The spirit of obedience to all lawful authority has, he insists, always been a conspicuous characteristic of Roman Catholic teaching, and the danger of our time is not the possibility of a conflict between a particular religion and the State, but the seditious spirit of rebellion against all teaching and authority which is abroad. Criticising Mr. Gladstone's observations in regard to the departure of the Roman Church from its old standard of *semper eadem*, he remarks that the right hon. gentleman forgets that he admitted "the proud boast of *semper eadem*" was well founded down to the year 1870, and that the facts which he adduces occurred long prior to 1873, and the defeat of the Gladstone Government on the Irish Education Bill. "Yet down to that time he was almost more Roman than the Romans themselves, so far as the civil status was concerned, about which he now seems so anxious. Why should he then have been so desirous to confer further privileges on persons who, if his statements are right, would be as likely to abuse them to the detriment of the civil power?" The acceptance by Roman Catholics of the teaching of the Pope is thus explained:—"The reason why Catholic teaching is binding on us is because it is first accepted by the individual conscience. Our conscience leads us to accept the doctrine of an infallible Church, and that infallible Church afterwards amply repays this adhesion of conscience by guiding it aright on future occasions, just as the value of the syllogism is first ascertained subjectively, and that instrument of reasoning is afterwards used without further proof, though the evidences of its truth and use as a standard of ratiocination are often forgotten. But Mr. Gladstone would merge all moral and religious obligations in the blunt precept to obey the State in her own sphere, while he has admitted, in a hundred places, that duty and conduct are inseparable. The obligation, however, which imposes the duty of allegiance upon Catholics is derived from the natural as well as the revealed law, that all power is from God, though mediately through the forms of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy."

The *Belfast News Letter* says:—"Mr. Gladstone has been playing the part of a conjuror for many years; and, having failed, his quondam friends are among his bitterest enemies. He forgot, when he entered into partnership with the Pope, that he was taking on with an expert conjuror; and now that the conjuring business has failed he cannot blame the Protestants of the United Kingdom, who were sorry to see him in the meshes of the Papal net, and angry that he was making such a fool of himself for a politico-religious system, which may try to increase its powers, but never changes its pretensions. The quarrel as it now stands between Mr. Gladstone and the Papacy does not, therefore, excite any peculiar interest in the mind of the Protestant public. There is nothing new about it; for the same kind of thing has occurred over and over again with every British Government which lent itself to the disloyal work of promoting Papal influence in these lands. Mr. Gladstone had no right to expect that he would escape the fate which befel Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell; and certainly he has not escaped it; but he must know that whate'er was done against him, Cato did it." He has only his co-conjuror to blame! Still, we have some cause of gratitude in the issue. The dissolution of partnership between the ex-Premier and the Papacy has given us something to talk about—a veritable picture of a system with which it is exceedingly dangerous to tamper. Of course there is nothing very new in it—nothing beyond what Protestants always believed, and what it was declared bigotry to utter; but these charges are now at an end, for Mr. Gladstone cannot be called a bigot. He has been in council with Popery; he has been doing everything in his power to conciliate it—offering a British possession as an asylum to the Pope; giving him the protection of a British man-of-war; sympathising with him in his misfortune; building up his Church in Ireland from the spoil of Protestantism; and performing other queer offices, under the erroneous belief, as he tells us, that the late Dr. Doyle and his contemporaries were sincere in their statements, when they were cajoling Englishmen into concessions which would never have been made if proper attention had been given to the warning of the late Robert M'Ghee and other leaders and exponents of Protestant opinion. But Mr. Gladstone has lived to see his mistake. He acknowledges that he and others were deceived."

The *Irish Times* observes:—"Now that his Holiness has likened the fallen Minister to Bismarck and a viper, he will be a bold man who canvasses an Irish constituency as a friend or supporter of Mr. Gladstone. There are a few—a very few—Irish representatives who prided themselves on their fidelity to that statesman. What will they do now? Will they stand up by the viper which assails the bark of St. Peter? And the constituencies they now represent, the Pope's few words are quite enough to determine their course."

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—NOVEMBER 14.

A GOOD CRY FOR (STRONG-MINDED) WOMEN.—"Bycycles and Bloomers!"

THE CARLISTS AND THE CHANCELLOR.

Have the Carlists borrowed an idea from Bismarck? Their late operations seem to indicate a design to work by means of blood and Irun.

AMONG THE LAWYERS.

On the first day of Term Mr. Malaprop went to Westminster, to witness the opening of the Courts. Having so often heard of the puny Judges, she was agreeably surprised at their size.

"NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND."

Respectable Man.—"Dear me! I'm sorry to see this Muggles! I heard you'd left off drinking!"

Disreputable Party.—"Sho I'ave, Shir—(*hic*)—jesh'ish very minute!

A RELEVANT REMARK.

Lady Teacher.—"You must recollect that all I am telling you happened one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four years ago!"

Sally.—"Lor' Miss! How the time do slip away!"

COOKIANA.

Engaging, and nearly engaged Cook.—"And now, Ma'am, may I ask how many servants you keep besides myself, if I come?" Lady. "Only two."

Cook.—"Ah! then I'm afraid I must decline! The fact is, I can't get on without my rubber of an evening!"

AWKWARD.

Lyceum Theatre.—Fish out of water * * * Mr. Irving in the part of Hamlet.

This announcement meets the eye upon every hoarding in London. Mr. Bateman would do well to change the name of the farce which precedes Mr. Irving's great dramatic effort.

THE TRIALS OF A DISTRICT VISITOR.

The Honourable Miss Fuzbuz (loq.)—"Is Mrs. Higgins within?"

Mrs. Tomkins.—"I'll call 'er, M'am." (At the top of her voice.) "Mrs. 'Ig—gins! ere's the person with the trac's in" (To the honourable Miss.) "The lady will be down presently, M'am!"

ODD AND EVEN.

Mr. Muff (to his keeper).—"I can't understand it! The first season you were with me there were no foxes; the second there were no pheasants; and this year we've had neither one or the other."

Keeper.—"Well, Sir, I never shot no foxes, and you never hit no pheasants; so we ain't neither on us answerable, as I can see."

DARVENISM AND DARWINISM.

Writing from dirty Darwen, on its sanitary condition, Mr. J. B. Deakin, in the *Times*, remarks that, "Men caring more for their species than their species hold office in a Board of Health." These appear to be representative words at Darwen—men representing the sentiments of Darwen on species, which so far seem to corroborate the views of Darwin that they attest the existence of human beings in an imperfectly developed state of humanity.

DOG v. KERR.

At the Central Criminal Court, the other day, Mr. Commissioner Kerr made some strong observations on "the disreputable practices" of those who were instructed in cases handing their briefs over to others who knew nothing of the facts, after pocketing enormous fees from their clients. He believed, if he had his own way in that Court for three or four months, he should be able to put things in something like order." If this belief of his Honour be well founded, we can only regret that, has every dog has his day, the same does not hold of every Kerr.

TIGER-KILLERS AND TIGERS KILLED.

As the fox in England, so the tiger in India, may be regarded in two characters, as game or as vermin. There is the slight distinction that the India Man-eater destroys people instead of poultry, and that hunting him involves, perhaps, a higher per-centage of accidents to life and limb. But just as fox-hunters look on killing a fox, otherwise than in the legitimate fashion, as one of the meanest, if not the most heinous, forms of murder, there are tiger-hunters in India who think the Man-eater should be sacred from all deaths except the regular sporting one, by bullet discharged in form from the back of an elephant. In their eyes, the recent appointment, by some of the Indian Governments, of an official tiger-killer, just as in the wilder departments of France they appoint a "*Lieutenant de Louveterie*," or official wolf-exterminator, must look "fishy," to say the least of it. For the Government tiger-killer is not confined to the bullet. He may, without *lese loyaute* to his brother hunters or his game, use strychnine or corrosive sublimate, and poison his quarry, instead of shooting him as in private shikar-duty bound. Nay, we read of a Mr. Croom, of Madras, as having invented a suit of tiger-armour of stout buckram set with strong nails, in which to face the Man-eater without danger.

It is true Mr. Croom has as yet declined to put himself in his armour into the jaws of a tiger, but believing in his panoply, as did *Don Quixote* in his helmet, he has no doubt whatever that, if he did, it would be more trying to the tiger than to him.

A Captain Caulfield is now the official tiger-killer for the Madras Presidency, and we hear great things of his prowess. Among other incidents he reports is one in which, a Man-eater having been disturbed in his repast on a native he had killed, the body was baited with strychnine, and, the brute returning to his meal, eat and died.

Our tiger-hunters will naturally be disgusted by this sort of thing. *Que voulez-vous?* They shoot foxes in France! It is so natural to savages to think of themselves rather than the game they are bound to protect for the noble sportsman. Long after all, what are the Indians but savages? This treatment of their noblest game—the tiger—shows it, we should say, more conclusively than either the cremation of widows or their self-immolation under the car of Juggernaut.

OUR BRUMMAGEM LION.

WAS ever Radical, "advanced" to that highest of high-water marks

Which the Republican top-tide-line and nothing lower or shorter marks,

Reduced to such an awkward fix, since fixes upon the card were,

As Republican Mr. Chamberlain, the Mayor of the City of Hardware!

As, first, for a stern contemner of Courts, their ceremonies, and creatures,

Their kotowings, mowings, and bowings, and other degrading features,

To be cursed with the name of *Chamberlain*—a word that is unknown in the Catholic Church."

In all it has most object of gold-keys, back-stairs, and flunkeyism!

And for this high Chamberlain, in his stern Republican zeal,

On Spartan plainness and equal rights to have to set his heel,

And consent to put a chain round his neck, and sit in a raised menchuh,

In a gown of office, as, if not a *Lord*, at least a *Brummagem*, Mayor!

Next, that it should fall to this Brummagem Republican Chamberlain Mayor's lot—

Those angles surely can't be "advanced," who municipal affairs lot—

To have the Prince and Princess of Wales, in his year, visit Packington Hall,

Scarce eleven miles from Birmingham—and of course invited to call!

And worse, that this Prince and Princess of Wales should be so cheery and pleasant

That they can't come or go, make progress or stay, but they win the hearts of all present;

And instead of rousing Republicanism—the true, or its Brummagem, of destroying it,—

Work the other way, in a style to drive Fortnightly Reviewers frantic!

That this Brummagem Republican Mayor ironical fate should tether

With this pleasant Prince and Princess of Wales in hardware handcuffs together;

That this Chamberlain must hide his red cap—not to speak, my brother,

And bow his bow, and speak his address, and feel how his Council's enjoying it!

But *Punch* gives credit where credit is due, and if Chamberlain have put his foot in it,

And set up his Tree of Liberty, without first making sure there's a root in it,

And talked a great deal of brag and bounce and nonsense, and written more,

Punch owns that Birmingham's banner, in this fix, he gallantly bore.

Like a gentleman he has comported himself in this glare of the Princely sun;

Has said just what he ought to have said, and done what he ought to have done;

Has put his red cap in his pocket, and sat on his Fortchuh article,

And flouted Republican claws or teeth displayed not so much as a particle.

Nay, this Brummagem Republican Lion for the nonce has ta'en to roar him

A gently as any sucking dove, or the gentle Princess before him;

Has laid his awful claws in her lap, and meekly begged her to clip 'em—

And has promised, if smaller lions dared roar, to take and whip 'em—

In short, has behaved himself less like a Republican than a Chamberlain

Who has worn a gold key all his life, and in *marechale*-powder and amber lain;

There's only *one* little query, which e'en kind *Punch* can't smother—

On which side is the electro-plate—the "advanced" face, or the other?

"PHAIREST of the phair," sighed a lover, "phancy my phellings when I phorese the phearful consequences of our phleeing from your phather's phamily. Phew phellows could have phaced the music with so much phortitude as I have; and as phickle phortune phalle to smile upon our love, I phind myself phoced to phorego the pleasure of becoming your husband. Phair Phrances, pharewell phor ever." "Hold, Phranklin, hold!" screamed Phrances; "I will phollow you phor ever." But Phranklin phled, and loving Phrances phainted.

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Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers, negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and under take the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—

6 months' notice	4	per cent. per annum.
12 Do.	5	"

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal,		4	per cent.
Do	do 12 do	5	"

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of th Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 900,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be earnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

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Bombay, February, 1874.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on/its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON	On IRELAND
,, SCOTLAND,	,, PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Subject to 6 Months' notice of withdrawal at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

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ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel is now OPEN to VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotel is well situated, occupies a central position, and is therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. It is also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

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FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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